The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. NO. 15.

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[First publication Wednesday, March 20, A. D. 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, RACINE County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elizabeth M. Adams as administratrix of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 7th day of May A. D. 1895, and

Tuesday the 3rd day of September A. D., 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said William J. Adams, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 15th day of March, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

Cooper & Nelson, Attys.

[First publication Wednesday, March 20, 1895.]

Order Limiting Time to Hear Claims and Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In probate.

In the matter of the last will of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this Court to J. H. Kamper, of Raymond, Racine county, as executor of the last will of Anders Jacobson, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1895 and

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anders Jacobson, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1895.

By the Court
E. B. Belden,
John W. Owen, County Judge
Attorney.

A. M. WILSON. Dealer in DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Teas Specialty. Give us a call. Yorkville, - - - Wis

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TELEGRAPHIC!

READ THE DECISION.

Supreme Court Decision on the Income Tax Delivered Today.

Practically Coincides With the Tribune's Advance Reports.

Bond Holders and Landlords Granted Immunity From the Operations of the Law.

Washington, April 8.—Chief Justice Fuller began to read the decision of the supreme court in the income tax case at noon.

The first hour of the reading of the opinion was devoted entirely to historical matters, but at 1 o'clock this conclusion was announced, "the court can find no difference between a tax on land itself and a tax on rents or incomes derived from lands. The court therefore is of the opinion that a tax on rents on landed investments is direct taxation and is unconstitutional."

The court next decided the law unconstitutional as far as it related to incomes from state, county or municipal bonds. It was next ruled that the fact that the law was pronounced unconstitutional in these two particulars did not invalidate the law as a whole. It was announced that in this latter conclusion the court was equally divided and it therefore rendered no opinion. The lower court having ruled in favor of the law by a divided court the law would stand except as to rents and state, county and municipal bonds, and on these two points it was directed that the judgment of the court below be reserved.

Justice Fuller's Opinion.

Justice Fuller began by stating that the exceptions to the law as made by counsel for the appellant were as follows:

1—That the act imposes a direct tax in respect to real estate and rents as well as on income and profits of personal property and not being apportioned is in violation of Section 2, Article 1 of the constitution;

2—That the law, if not imposing a direct tax, nevertheless is unconstitutional in that its provisions are not uniform throughout the United States and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of tax wherever or wherein that it provides exemptions in favor of individuals and co-partnership it is the while denying all exemptions to corporations for similar income derived from like properties and that statutes and provisions for exemptions and inequalities are in violation of Section 8, Article 1 of the constitution.

3—That the act provides no exemption of a tax upon incomes derived from stock and bonds of the states of the United States and counties and municipalities therein, which stocks and bonds are not subject for the taxing power of congress. The incomes from these securities in the United States amounts to over $65,000,000 per annum on which the total annual income tax would be $1,300,000.

He then took up the constitutional points involved, dwelling upon the fact that the constitution requires the apportionment of direct taxes and uniformity in excises and imports. He also dwelt upon the inquisition represented in taxation which was, he said, a foremost one when the constitution was adopted. He then took up the question of tax on rents and in so doing discussed at considerable length the question of direct taxes as considered at the time of framing the constitution. The farmers of the constitution were, he said, well versed in the government of colonies and European countries and well versed in the literature of the period including works on political economy and well calculated to pass intelligently on questions of this kind.

He quoted various supreme court decisions and sought to show that while the income tax question had been before the court the question only had been considered as applying to the point at issue in the particular cases. Coming down to the present tariff act he said the law was passed in the time of profound peace and was to be taken as an evidence that congress had sought in this matter to form a precedent and establish a departure from the established lines and it therefore became important to inquire into the circumstances with some attention to detail and for the purpose of comparison, he went back to the enactment of the income tax during the civil war.

He quoted from the decision in the Springer case, giving a history of the case, devoting much attention to it as he said it was upon this case the framers of the new law apparently relied more generally than any other precedent. It was conceded he said, in all cases from Hylton to Springer that taxes on land are direct taxes, while in some of them it is determined that taxes on rents derived from land are indirect taxes. Was there, he asked, any distinction between a tax on land or an income derived from land? What, in other words, was land but a profit on it? The name of the tax was unimportant and the court has been unable to see any distinction. He closed by saying that the court had reached the conclusion that a tax on rents was invalid. The chief justice then took up the question of taxation of municipal and state bonds. The decision was also averse to this part of the law as repugnant to the constitution. On other points the court was divided and therefore no opinion could be given.

Justices Field and White Dessent.

Justice Field later read a dissenting opinion but his voice was so low that what he said could not be plainly heard. Justice Field finished shortly before 2 He said, "I am of the opinion that the whole law is null and void." Justice Field laid stress upon the fact that the law does not exempt judges of United States courts from the payment of the tax. It was not right, he said, that the supreme courts should remain silent and make no protest when many United States judges drawing small salaries would be fleeced because of the law and he called attention to a letter once written by Chief Justice Chase to the treasury officials protesting against the deduction of the income tax from the properties of United States judges. He was followed by Justice White in a second dissenting opinion.

Justice White's dissent was largely extemporous, and was very long. He favored upholding the whole law. Justice Harlan followed White in a dissenting opinion and the case closed. Nothing was said to show how any of the justices stood save three who read dissenting opinions.

SCANDINAVIANS MAY FIGHT.

Fresh Impetus Given to the Rumors of War Between Norway and Sweden.

Christiana, April 8.—The Budget published gives a fresh impetus to wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any previous sums required and includes 4,000,000 kroner to construct iron-clads and large credits for ammunition, war and the completion of forts in Tonsburg harbor.

PEEL FORMALLY RESIGNS.

London, April 8.—Before a crowded house this afternoon, the speaker of the house of commons, Right Honorable Arthur Wolisley Peel, announced his resignation, and delivered his farewell address.

BURLINGTON EARNINGS.

New York, April 8.—The report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road for the first three months of 1895 shows a deficit of $1,103,996 against a surplus of $15,044 for 1894.

SAMUEL L. FIELD.

Racine Boy on the Winning Side in a Debate at Milwaukee.

A. Field, the Monument square tailor, went to Milwaukee Saturday evening to hear the debate between the Forum club of that city and the Forum club of the Madison State university. Mr. Field's son, Sam, who is attending the Madison State university, was one of those who debated in the negative and was on the winning side. The subject under debate was "Should the Anti-Pooling Provision of the Inter-State Commerce Law be Repealed." Those who were with Mr. Field in the debate were E. R. Bowler and W. W. Allen. The Milwaukee three were: Otto Dorner, M. D. Kelley and W. H. Stafford.

Mr. Field, for the negative side, which won, said "that pools were formed because railroads found they could not pay dividends on watered stock. The first great pool, that of the Chicago-Omaha roads in 1878, brought about outrageous abuses, and the subsequent pools were so bad that the people finally began to take action, pooling being prohibited in many states and in a short time the cry got to congress. The Standard Oil trust had been built up because of the favor of a pool. It was the same with other monopolies. Then the Interstate law was passed to protect the weaker shipper from the stronger. It had been a success but its one defect was that it made the shipper a co-defendant with the railroad in a case when an illegal rate was made. He characterized the railways as the great corrupters of legislation and said that it was easier to hold them at bay singly than it would be if pools were allowed and could influence legislation. The railroads had spread the story that the pools prevented discrimination; but the reverse was true. The roads shared according to the business done, each year's business determining the percentage the road was to have the following year. This led to secret cutting of rates to secure more business."

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Sultan of Turkey is sending out Mahommedan missionaries to Africa, at his own expense, to check the christian advance in that continent.

You Don't Have to Swear off.

Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by F. Harbridge. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

We would not have expended

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

doing galvanizing, for which we made no extra charge, had there not been merit in it. Galvanizing consists in coating the strong but most perishable (in thin sheets) metal, steel, with the almost indestructible (even when very thin) metals, zinc and aluminum. If there were not great merit in galvanizing, no one would pay ½ more for galvanized barbed wire or sheet iron than ungalvanized costs. If we were making painted windmills to-day, we should furnish an

8 Ft. for $15

That is a good price for an 8-foot *painted* windmill. WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. WE WOULD NOT SELL YOU A POOR, PAINTED WHEEL, NOR ONE MADE OF METAL GALVANIZED BEFORE BEING PUT TOGETHER, IF YOU WOULD PAY US DOUBLE PRICE FOR IT. We build the best we know, and knowing that painted thin sheets are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them. The enormous cost of preparing to do galvanizing, and of doing it well on a large scale, deters others. SOME BUY GALVANIZED SHEETS AND PUNCH AND SHEAR AND MAKE THEM UP AFTERWARD. WHEELS OR VANES MADE OF GALVANIZED SHEETS RUST OUT FIRST AROUND THE RIVETS, JOINTS, AND EDGES, AND ARE, THEREFORE, NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED ONES. *How any concern can get our prices for painted windmills and painted towers, or those made up of galvanized material, cut, sheared and punched after the galvanizing is done, can only be explained by the fact that people who buy them are ignorant of the value of galvanizing.* We now galvanize everything after it is completed, even bolts and nuts. We galvanize with the most improved process and in the most perfect known and attainable manner.

The process: When a section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleaned of rust and impurities, it is immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as that metal, and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal, and the whole 23 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doers cannot afford to do it. We keep 60 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another. *The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower, is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but after a time, forms, with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy, which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.* In our previous ad. we talked of prices of wind-mills, towers, etc., and as an illustration of what we could do in the way of REDESIGNING AN OLD ARTICLE AND PUTTING IT IN INFINITELY SUPERIOR SHAPE AT A RIDICULOUSLY SMALL PRICE, ANNOUNCED THE OFFER OF AN ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH $40 AS PRICES GO, AT $10. IN OUR NEXT AD. WE SHALL OFFER YOU SOMETHING OF STILL GREATER INTEREST. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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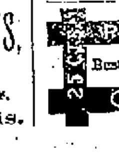

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Death of Mrs. Mary B. Conroe Last Evening.

Theodore Schmidt Passes Away Sunday Morning.

Funeral of Jacob Price With a Brief Review of His Life—Other Deaths and Burials.

Daily of Monday.

Mrs. Mary B. Conroe, widow of the late John G. Conroe, died at 6:15 o'clock last evening at her home, corner of Main and Eighth streets, aged 81 years. Deceased was born at Barry, Mass., Feb. 19, 1814, her maiden name having been Mary B. Varney. She was united in marriage to John G. Conroe on Jan. 10, 1834. With her husband she came to Racine in 1845 and Mr. Conroe was one of the leading business men of our city for years and died Oct. 20, 1865. Three children were born to the couple and they have all passed away.

Mrs. Conroe was a kind hearted amiable lady and held in the very highest regard by all who knew her. She was a faithful member of the First M. E. church of this city and always donated liberally to all charitable and benevolent causes, though her kind acts were performed in a most quiet and unostentatious manner. She was the aunt of George C. Conroe.

To the surviving relatives of the deceased is extended the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Main street at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Schmidt.

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Theodore Schmidt died at his Washington avenue home, after a long and painful illness, of creeping paralysis, aged 47 years. Deceased was born in Germany and had been a resident of Racine for over twenty years. At one time he was connected with the old dry goods firm of A. Fixen and was the leading salesman for years. He was an honorable and upright citizens and well thought of by his fellowmen. For years he has been a sufferer of the disease with which he died, but bore up with courage and christian fortitude. He was a member of Beta Council No. 2, Royal League, of McDonald lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F. and of the Modern Woodmen. A wife and children, brothers and sisters and a large concourse of friends will mourn his death. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. Luke's church.

Williams.

A 3 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams died at their home, south of the city. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Kahn.

Mrs. P. B. Harmon was called to Cincinnati this morning by a telegram announcing the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. Kahn, of that place. This is the third time Mrs. Harmon has been summoned on account of death within eight months' time. First it was her beloved father, then a brother and now a brother-in-law.

Evans.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans died at Two Rivers, Wis., this morning aged 77 years. Deceased was a former old resident of this city and the remains will arrive here at 11:30 Wednesday morning for burial. The funeral services will be held at the Mound cemetery chapel.

Lehman.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lehman died this morning. The remains will be taken to Milwaukee for burial.

Price.

The funeral of Mr. Jacob Price, who died suddenly last Friday occurred from the residence of Mrs. Beswick, 1127 Main street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the attendance of friends and relatives was large. The body lay in state and was viewed by many who had known and loved the deceased in life.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Piper of St. Luke's church, and very impressive. A quartette composed of Misses Grace Deane and Alice Kranz and Messrs. George Bolton and Hugh Whittington, sang two beautiful hymns, "O, Love Divine," and "Nearer My God to Thee," favorite hymns of Mr. Price.

The pall-bearers were F. L. Norton, Henry Beswick, Jesse Walrath, Clinton Case, W. J. Hopkins and J. G. Chandler.

A long funeral cortege followed the remains to their last resting place at the Mound cemetery.

It was noticeable that a large number of the employes of the J. I. Case T. M. Company where the deceased was associated so long, were present to pay a last tribute to him whom they loved and respected for his many noble qualities, and the verdict of all was that he was in life an honored and respected citizen, a faithful friend and to his wife and children a loving and tender father and husband.

Mr. Price was a native of the state of Michigan, and at the time of his death was 59 years of age. He had been a resident of Racine about six years, his last place of residence being at San Leandro, Cal., at which place he had been manufacturing hay presses and other machinery for about twenty years.

Mr. Price was a prolific inventor, his latest efforts in this line being the field locomotive and steam plowing outfit. About twenty United States patents had been granted Mr. Price. A large per cent of his patents were on baleing presses and he had the reputation of making a line of those machines which are noted for rapid operation. His latest machine was a steel double-ender press. Among other inventions were an excavating machine, gang plows, seeders, carts and traction engines.

During his life in Racine his manufacturing was done by the J. I. Case T. M. Company, and the building and successful operation of the steam plow aroused much interest and brought him into prominence throughout the country.

In addition to being one of the leading inventors of the country, Mr. Price was a fine musician, a poet of considerable note, having written a book of poems and he possessed an exceptionally brilliant literary mind. A wife, one daughter and two sons survive him.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of Frank Doonan took place from St. Patricks church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and was largely attended, many old soldiers being present.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Carl Evonson took place from his late home on Racine street and many friends and relatives were present.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Julius Hanson occurred from his late home on State street and was very largely attended. In the death of Mr. Hanson Racine loses an old and honored citizen, a man of sterling worth. He lived an honored life and is lamented in death.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Case of State vs. Charles H. Percival Dismissed.

Balance of Other Criminal Cases Called.

Issues of Fact For the Jury Called and What Was Done With Them—Jurors Excused—Motions, etc.

At 10 o'clock this morning the April term of circuit court for Racine county convened, Judge Fish presiding. There was the usual large number of spectators present notwithstanding the inclement weather.

John Stoffel, George Fish and Frank Crouch, jurors, were excused for the term.

Issues of fact for the jury were first called and disposed of in order.

The case of Peter Clemons vs. Towns of Norway and Raymond, was settled.

Case of Land and Investment company vs. Michael Hanley et al; H. H. Ortell vs. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; Frederick Reichert vs. City of Racine; Ole Knudson, administrator vs. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; Racine Water company vs. City of Racine; Coventry Machinist company vs. Johnson & Field; John Pahl vs. Henry Henkin, are all for trial. The case of Faith Payne et al vs. John A. Harris, et al and William B. Howard vs. W. J. Flood transferred to the court calendar.

The case of Paul Kneutch vs. City of Racine was stricken from the calendar.

The criminal calendar was next called.

Elmer Anderson charged with larceny of diamonds was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Minnie Kilmer, charged with adultery, was not present.

The case of the state against Alexander Patterson, charged with malicious injury was nolled.

In the case of the state vs. Thomas Kline, charged with adultery the prisoner pleaded not guilty and W. D. Thompson was appointed to defend him.

In the case of the state vs. Minnie Harvey charged with burglarizing the house of Peter B. Nelson, the district attorney made a motion that two physicians be appointed to examine into her mental condition. Dr. A. H. Hoy and Dr. Brodsky were appointed by the judge.

In the case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Charles H. Percival, charged with embezzlement, District Attorney Nelson stated the facts in the case which are well known to the public of Racine, and moved that the action be dismissed and the judge dismissed it. So Mr. Percival comes out of the persecution without a smirch upon his character, as the people of Racine were confident he would. The cases of the state of Wisconsin vs. Ole Jonison charged with fornication, and Herman Holz charged with bastardy are for trial and the prisoners will be arraigned this afternoon.

The balance of the morning was occupied in motions. A motion was made for the appointment of a receiver in the case of Lucas B Lathrop vs. Orchard Land company, a corporation.

This afternoon a jury was empaneled in the circuit court in the case of H. H. Ortell vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Overbeck and son Phillip, of Sturgeon Bay, are visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fellows, 416 Fifteenth street

Miss Helen Starbuck arrived home from Sturgeon Bay, where she has been conducting a kindergarten.

William Dedier who had his leg taken off at the Racine Mfg. company shops is getting along nicely.

Keeper Scott of the county home was in this city Saturday. He reports that there are twenty-nine inmates and many of them are very sick, among them Warren Webb of this city.

W. T. Griffith of Minneapolis, spent Sunday with his Racine friends.

Dr. F. R. Garlock went to Chicago Saturday to attend the annual session of the Western branch of the Alumni association of the university of Penna, of which he is a member. The doctor graduated from the above institution twenty-five years ago, March 11, 1895.

Racine friends of Mr. J. C. Packard have received invitations to attend the annual commencement exercises of the Northwestern College of Dental surgery which occurs at the Kimball recital hall Wednesday afternoon, April 10, at Chicago. Mr. Packard is one of the graduates and has been honored by his class by being elected its president.

Fred Bailey came home from Toledo, O., and spent Sunday with his Racine friends. He is pleased with Toledo and his new position.

Mrs. John Ollerish, who has been very sick, is recovering.

Miss Harding, daughter of Policeman Harding, who has been very sick, is slowly improving.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Adams, a daughter.

Mrs. George Ingersoll and child of Appleton, are visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Frank and two daughters departed today for New York from whence they sail for an extended visit in the old country.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A UNION MEETING.

In the Interests of the Young Womans' Christian Association.

Held at the First Baptist Church Last Evening.

Addressed by Miss Seevers, of Chicago—Immense Congregation Present—What the Association is Doing—Its Condition etc.

Daily of Monday.

Last evening a mass meeting was held at the First Baptist church in the interests of the Young Women's Christian association and in consequence thereof services were omitted at the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Miss Eva Seevers of Chicago, one of the international secretaries of the association, was announced as the speaker upon the occasion. Although a rain storm prevailed and the walking was anything but pleasant, the church was crowded with people.

Upon the pulpit platform were seated Mrs. Charles Erskine, Miss Sheldon, secretary of the Racine Y. W. C. A., and Revs. David Cheney, Charles Percival, C. S. Nickerson and J. E. Farmer.

The meeting was opened by reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Nickerson and Rev. Mr. Percival followed with a prayer.

Misses Grace Deane and Alice Kranz sang a duet with beautiful effect.

Rev. Mr. Cheney announced that one week from Tuesday evening a war concert would be given in the church for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A., and Rev. Mr. Nickerson made the announcement that the Milwaukee presbytery will meet at the Presbyterian church one week from Thursday and all were invited to attend the sessions.

After the singing of a hymn Mrs. Charles Erskine stepped to the front of the platform and made a few preliminary remarks by way of introducing Miss Seevers, the speaker. Mrs. Erskine said that eight months ago the Young Women's association was organized; six months ago it commenced work. She spoke of the great need of money, but something was needed besides money. At a low estimate there were 2,000 young women in Racine whose school days ended when they entered their teens. All were earning a living in some manner. They expected sometime to change the life they were leading for a more happier one and a better sphere. She told how the association prepared young women for home life. It was open to all classes of young women. Instead of leading them away from church it drew them in. The association had during the short time it had been organized and with limited means organized classes in nursing; in hygiene and a well known physician had instructed in this line: cooking, sewing of all kinds, physical culture, literature, etc. All of this was refining and elevating and made beautiful characters. All young women wanted to know how to conduct the household and this work helped materially to prepare young women. She also spoke in regard to the bible classes and good work accomplished. The remarks throughout were excellent and interesting.

Mrs. Erskine then introduced the speaker, who made a lengthy address. Her remarks were mainly a review and incidents of what the work of the Young Women's Christian association can be compared with. While not an eloquent talker Miss Seevers uses good arguments and convinces all who hear her of the grand and noble objects of the association. In concluding her address Miss Seevers appealed to all present to donate what they could for the cause.

A report, showing the attendance at the rooms, September 1, 1894, to March 15, 1895, was distributed and also the financial condition. It is as follows:

Attendance at educational classes	1,618
Attendance at Bible classes	286
Attendance at devotional meetings	1,184
Attendance at committee meetings	183
Attendance at socials	967
Number of visitors at rooms	3,746
Number of luncheons brought to rooms	261
Total attendance	8,258

Financial Report.

Expense of carrying on the work—Salaries, rent, fuel, light, printing, furnishings, incidentals		$1,500 00
Amount received from membership	$350 00	
Amount received from subscripitons	121 50	
Amount received from concerts, etc	100 24	
Amount received from miscellaneous	16 25	
Unpaid memberships	65 00	
		$652 99
Amount to be raised by subscriptions and increased memberships		$847 01

The meeting closed by Rev. J. E. Farmer pronouncing the benediction.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Seevers addressed the meeting of the Y. W. C. A., held at their rooms in the Y. M. C. A. block. Her remarks were confined to the work of the association and the urgent necessity to advance it as rapidly as possible.

First M. E. Church.

At the First M. E. church yesterday morning there was a very large congregation. Rev. J. E. Farmer occupied the pulpit and spoke from the text. Ruth 1:16 and 17, wherein is recorded the choice of Ruth to serve the God of Naomi. The sermon was addressed mainly to the new converts made during the special services conducted by Evangelist Ranton and pointed out the wisdom of the choice to abandon former associations and to become one of God's people. At the close of the service Rev. Farmer extended an invitation to all who desired to join with the church to come to the altar. Fourteen young people responded and were welcomed into the church by the pastor and official members of the church.

Presbyterian Church.

A large congregation attended services at the Presbyterian church yesterday morning and heard Rev. Charles S. Nickerson deliver a convincing sermon on the objects and aims of the Young Women's Christian association. He took for his text "Work for Young Women," Luke 10:40, and he appealed to his hearers to support the worthy organization, so as to assist them in accomplishing the good work they have in view. The requirements of the present age make it necessary for young women to leave their homes and seek employment in factories and other places. Then there are young women who are interested in the welfare of others and devote their time and means to assist and help them along. It is to these that the greatest encouragement should be given as their mission is a noble one and it is many obstacles that are strewn in their path to retard their progress. Lack of space prevents us from giving a more extended notice of Rev. Nickerson's sermon.

Universalist Church.

Rev. A. C. Grier preached two able sermons at the Universalist church yesterday morning and evening, to large congregations. His morning subject was "Peace be Still," and in the evening, "What of the Sinner at Death?" Rev. Grier is an eloquent divine and presents his sermons in a manner both convincing and pleasing.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Charles Percival preached an able sermon at the Congregational church yesterday morning on the work of the Young Women's Christian association.

Resolutions of Respect.

Racine Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., held a meeting and passed the following preamble and resolutions upon the death of the late John Thomas:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, John Thomas, whose death is deeply mourned by our beloved order.

Whereas, We recognize in this removal the hand of the Supreme Ruler, believing that he doeth all things well and as Racine lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. has lost a true and beloved brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Racine Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. extend to the bereaved friends of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy and friendship in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our lodge records and also a copy be sent to the deceased brother's friends.

Charles S. Wood,
C. Chadwick,
Richard Lewis,
Committee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg	115
U S 5s, coup	116
U S 4s, reg	111¾
U S 4s, coup	112½
U S 2s, reg	95

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Laxton.)

Racine, April 10, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$1.70
" Best Spring	3.20
" Rye	2.60
Grain—	63
Wheat No. 1	$ 58
Wheat No. 2	55
Wheat No. 3	30
Oats	47@ 50
Corn	50@ 52
Barley	54@ 55
Rye	
Feed—	$17.00
Fine Middlings, per ton	16.50
Bran, per ton	19.00
Corn meal	19.50
Oats and corn ground	
Produce—	$ 16@$ 17
Butter	11@ 12
Eggs	10
Cheese	8 00@10 00
Hay	
Vegetables—	$ $1 50
Apples	65@ 70
Potatoes	1 90@ 2 00
Beans	75
Onions	
Meats—	$2 80@$3 70
Beef on hoof	4 70@ 4 95
Hogs on foot	
Poultry—	$ 9
Turkeys	7
Chickens	
Seeds—	$ $1 38
Flax	9 50
Clover	5 40
Timothy	
Wool—	$ $ 17
Wool	
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2, " "	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, " "	4c

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—	$ 60@$ 70
Potatoes, per pk	30@ 35
Onions, per pk	5@ 8
Cabbage, each	35
Radish, per doz	12@ 20
Bananas, per doz	15@ 40
Oranges, per doz	25@ 30
Lemons, per doz	

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, April 10, 1895.

Grain—	$ 65
Wheat No. 1	59
No. 2	56
No. 3	32
Oats	48
Corn	32
Barley	56
Rye	
Meats—	4 70@$ 4 95
Live hogs	2 75@ 3 75
Live beef	
Vegetables—	1 90
Beans	65@ 70
Potatoes	
Produce—	16@ 18
Butter	10@ 11
Eggs	9@ 10
Cheese	
Tallow—	4½
No. 1	3¾
No. 2	

Miss Aggie Bell departed today for Europe to be absent several months. She will sail from New York Saturday on the steamer Umbria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"*Matron of a Benevolent Home* and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 329, Lansing, Mich.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

—THE—

Journal

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It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass, published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Body of a Man Discovered on the C. & N. W. R. R. Tracks.

Legs Both Cut Off, Arms Broken and Body Mangled.

Pawn Ticket on His Person Bearing the Name Jacob Baens— Result of the Coroner's Inquest Held This Morning.

Daily of Thursday.

About 12 o'clock last night, Chris. Anderson, residing near Racine Junction, left his home to call a physician for some members of his family. When between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets he discovered a dark object upon the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company. Becoming frightened he ran back and called Daniel Reardon and together they made an investigation. The object in question proved to be the body of a man. The police were notified and the patrol was called and conveyed the body to the morgue of Beffel & Komes.

Coroner C. J. Stripple was notified and immediately viewed the body, empaneled a jury and the inquest was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The body is that of a man five feet five inches tall; 195 pounds weight; light moustache and poorly attired. The legs were cut off, all the bones in the body broken, arms broken, fingers cut off and the face badly cut and bruised.

In the pockets of the clothing was found a pawn check indicating that a watch had been pawned on April 1 by Jacob Baens for $2 to an Appleton, Wis., pawn broker. A receipt and other papers were found but could not be read.

Evidently the man is a stranger in these parts and indications point to his having fallen from a C. & N. W. train and being killed while stealing a ride.

Upon making a further search of the body Coroner Stripple found a receipt. It is apparently French and shows that Joseph Herbert paid $300 on Oct. 15, 1895, to the L'Electeur society at Iron River, Mich. The society evidently had headquarters at Quebec.

The name of the firm to whom the watch was pawned is M R. Barteau, second hand dealers, at Appleton.

About $1 in money was found on the track near where the body was discovered.

Coroner Stripple telegraphed the parties at Appleton and hopes to get some information of value.

The inquest was adjourned for a second time until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Several persons visited the morgue and said that the body was that of Tim Redman, formerly of the Northwestern road. But Tim is alive and well and called this afternoon to see the body himself, but failed to recognize it.

Only a Report.

A report gained circulation last night that there was a premature explosion during the entertainment at the opera house and that the crowd hurried out of the house. This is untrue. The ingredients used for the explosion were new and filed the house with smoke and bad odor and that caused the report. It was during this part of the entertainment that the money disappeared from the box office.

EMINENT TESTIMONY.

Regarding the New Discovery For Curing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dr. Hartzman, who has made many tests of the new dyspepsia cure, is very enthusiastic in his praise of this excellent preparation. It is not a secret patent medicine, but is composed of pure pepsin, bismuth, fruit salts and vegetable tablets or lozenges and sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Hartzman states that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia and weak stomachs, because they possess the peculiar power of digesting whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach. They do not act on the bowels like cathartics, but act entirely on food digesting it thoroughly and quickly, giving the stomach a chance to rest and recover its natural strength, which it invariably will do after a course of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. If your druggist hasn't them in stock ask him to order a small quantity from his wholesaler.

Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart company, Marshall, Mich.

HE DID GOOD WORK.

Agent Mills of the Racine Relief Association is Through.

Brief Review of the Work He Did in Three Months.

It Did Not Cost the City One Cent— City Too Poor to Engage Him Another Month— Office Closed For the Year.

C. W. Mills, agent of the Racine Relief association, who was appointed to assist Poor Agent R. C. Miner during the past three months, free of charge to the city, has completed his work several days ago. It was hoped that the city of Racine would see fit to retain Mr. Mills another month and pay him $50 for the month as the association had done, but on account of the extra drain upon the treasury the past year, it was not deemed advisable.

Mr. Mills certainly did good and efficient work while assisting Mr. Minor and his records will show it. The city is under obligations to the Relief association for a big saving of money.

According to the records Mr. Mills has investigated over 265 cases, many of them requiring more than one examination, all but ten of them being applicants for help from the city.

The number of cases investigated where aid was refused was in the neighborhood of twelve. Number of cases receiving aid, investigated and reported as cases that should be temporary only, and should not be allowed to become steady charges, was over 135. Number investigated and reported as not worthy of aid over 39.

In consequence of such examination and report, some of these have been dropped and more ought to be dropped. Many others were prevented from becoming permanent and a large saving effected, both to the city and to the public.

In addition to the city work and special relief work of the association, Mr. Mills received and distributed 2,000 pieces of clothing; 63 bed blankets and comforters; 35 packages of malted milk; 15 bushels of potatoes; 18 packages of fruits and jellies; 29 packages of coffee; 200 loaves of bread; 30 packages of sugar; 3 packages of crackers and 225 pounds of flour.

It is to be regretted that the city could not see that retaining Mr. Mills another month would result in a benefit.

A communication addressed to the pauper committee by members of the Relief association, winds up as follows, and is right to the point:

The special work of the society is about over for the season, and unless the city desires to continue the services of Mr. Mills another month, the society's intention is to close the office. A number of cases remain to be investigated, and some of those examined early in the season, should be overhauled again.

Assuming that each case gets $4 per month and fuel, or say $6 in all, the expense saved by getting rid of a single one undeserving case would in seven months pay the agent's salary and expenses for an additional month. As Mr. Mills' time is wholly devoted to the city's work the society believes it is right the city should pay him, if he is retained after April 1. Until then the society have engaged him and will see that he is paid.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Lutheran Year Book Number 11 Has Just Been Issued to Pastors and Teachers.

Racine has a number of German Evangelical Lutheran churches within her borders and the membership is large and embraces all of the leading German families. That the churches have grown the past few years there is no doubt. Year Book No. 11, just issued by the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri and other states, containing a tabular form, has information of interest to church statisticians, and is being sent out to the pastors and teachers of the synod.

The first annual which, was published eleven years ago, contained sixty-seven pages, while the present one has 107 pages. Following the index and names of officers of the joint synod and sub-synods, is found the annual report of the presidents of the district synods, arranged alphabetically, as follows: California, Canada, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota, Middle Nebraska, and the Eastern, Southern, Western and Wisconsin district. The parish reports, from pages 6 to 24, are as reliable as they can be made.

From the totals of the parish reports the following items of interest are noted: The Missouri synod numbers 1,276 pastors, not including assistants, emerited pastors and professors and of the educational institutions. There are 1,826 congregations and 638 preaching stations. The number of souls under the jurisdiction of the synod is 627,689. Of these 357,186 are communicants and 88,755 voting members, which is equivalent to so many heads of Lutheran families. In 1,425 parochial schools 725 teachers and 783 pastors educate 85,679 pupils. If a congregation is not able to support a pastor and teacher, the former takes charge of the school. During last year 37,406 children were baptized, 17,230 were confirmed and thus became communicant members. There were 7,723 marriages and 11,568 burials. The total number of participants at the Lord's supper was 643,357. Of churches erected and dedicated there were 51.

This is a gain in eleven years of 473 pastors, 628 congregations, 153 preaching stations, 279,507 souls, 159,902 communicants, 37,519 voting members (which means as many families,) 528 schools, 152 teachers and 22,907 pupils.

The higher institutions of learning under the auspices of the synod have fifty four professors and 1,307 students. There are seventeen benevolent institutions, namely: An asylum for the deaf and dumb at North Detroit, Mich., two hospitals in St. Louis and East New York, eleven orphan homes and three homes for the aged.

The synod's publishing house at St. Louis has seventy-two employes. The synod's organ, Der Lutheraner, has 27,200 subscribers, and The Childs' Paper 27,600. Contributions for various purposes were: For the synods' treasury, $13,341.82; for the support of indigent students, $35,526; for the maintenance of educational institutions, $32,763.04; for eleemosynary purposes, $54,408.35; for foreign and home missions, $68,639.33. Of this sum $30,337,10 was collected in mission festival services. The total of all contributions amounts to $217,160.83. This exceeds the contributions of eleven years ago by $117,600.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Change in Management of St. Lukes Hospital.

On the 15th day of April there will be a change in the management of the St. Luke's hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Nels F. Anderson, who have had charge the past year and a half and conducted affairs in the highest possible satisfaction, will retire and Mr. Anderson will enter the insurance business. Mr. Andrew G. Anderson will be the under the direction of the Danish Hospital association as in the past. At present there is one patient in the hospital.

Over Six Hundred Tramps.

During the month of March 665 tramps lodged at the tramp house. The cost of feeding them amounted to $11.64 and the salary of the keeper was $30, making a total cost of $41.64. At present from 15 to 35 lodge at the place every night.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

LIFE OF ALDERMEN.

Is Not a Very Happy One at This Season of the Year.

This is the season of the year when the life of an alderman is made miserable. Applicants for the various minor positions are thick as the proverbial flea in the summer time. Up to date there have been seventeen applications for bridges; four for the office of city physician; six for city sexton; three for the city hall janitor; two for assistant fire marshal; two for city attorney; two for poor agent; six for member of the board of public works; two for city engineer. When the Republican aldermen will have a caucus has not yet been decided, but it will be in a very short time. To name the successful applicants would be like solving the Chinese puzzle. Mayor-elect Janes is also bored considerably. It is generally believed that he will appoint J. W. Johnson chief of police and the appointment would give general satisfaction. Naturally there is a worry in the police department proper for the reason that some heads are pretty sure to come off. The appointment of seven members of the board of education is one of the duties of the mayor. Citizens can rest assured that good men will be appointed.

The appointments, while they may seem insignificent to the average citizen, should be carefully made. The best and most efficient men ought to be selected and partisan lines not drawn too tightly.

LEG HORRIBLY CRUSHED.

William Dedier, Engineer at the Beebe Mfg. Company Gets Caught in a Gearing.

Daily of Thursday.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, William Dedier, the engineer at the Beebe Manufacturing company, met with a bad accident. While oiling or cleaning the engine his trousers caught in a gearing in some peculiar way and drawing in his left leg, crushed it horribly as far as the knee, making amputation necessary. The gearing is protected by an iron sheath in such a manner that it would seem impossible for such an accident to occur. Young Dedier was about 20 years of age and has been employed for some months at the Beebe Manufacturing company's factory. The patrol was called and the unfortunate young man was taken to his home, Dr. Buchan attending the case.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mrs. Wolfgang will be grieved to learn that she is lying dangerously ill at her home, 804 St. Patrick street, suffering from nervous prostration and congestion of the liver, with but little hopes of recovery.

O. C. Seelye, Prof. A. J. Volland and a large per cent. of the principals and teachers of the Racine schools are at Milwaukee today attending the meeting of the Southeastern Wisconsin Teachers' association which convenes at the Normal school in that city today. Tonight Prof. Harvey, who has been in this city on numerous occasions, will deliver an address.

Mrs. O. Conrad will leave Saturday for a three months' trip to Sweden to visit her parents.

Miss Mattie Brown departed for her home in Yorkville after a week's visit with friends in this city.

O. Z. Olin left for a trip to Florida and other southern points.

Dr. Emil Kark was up from Chicago this week. He has graduated with high honors and will open dental parlors in the Roggenbau block on Sixth street.

Mrs. Edna Earl of Austin, Ills., is a guest of her brother, B. B. Sutherland.

Miss Jessie Hand will tender a party tomorrow evening at her College avenue home, in honor of her guest, Miss Main of Madison.

Miss Gertrude Fisko of Columbus, Wis., is visiting at the home of Miss Lathrop on College avenue.

Albert J. Reed, a civil engineer, of Hastings, Minn., is in the city. He is an applicant for the position of city engineer.

Mrs. Mary Feiker received a telegram from Red Cliff, Colo., yesterday announcing the death of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Feiker.

F. Meisner, of Milwaukee, is visiting Racine friends.

R. H. Vanornum has returned from an extended western business trip.

J. S. Crawley and Miss Theressa Metzner, both of Chicago, were united in marriage yesterday by Justice Morley.

Miss Jackowska, a milliner from Milwaukee assisted Miss Dombrowska during her opening.

Mr. Matt Speick, Wm. Marquette, Peter Sinnen and Harry Kark left for Chicago this morning to witness the graduation of Dr. E. Kark at the Grand opera house.

Thomas J. Evans, who has been sick for the past three weeks, is able to be out again.

MATRIMONIAL.

Dorchester-Miller.

Miss Jessie Dorchester and Adolphus H. Miller were quietly united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents on Superior street by Rev. Chas. H. Percival. Only immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and the newly married pair received hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life. They begin housekeeping at once and will be at home to their friends at 1218 Mound avenue, after April 10.

The bride is a popular young lady, held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She is a graduate of the Racine high school and of late has been a successful teacher in our ward schools. The groom is an exemplary young man who has hosts of friends. The Journal joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Miller a long and successful journey through life.

Nelson-Michelson.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Anna Dorotha Nelson and Mr. Albert C. Mickelson were united in marriage at the St. Luke's church chapel, by Rev. Arthur Piper. A reception was held immediately after the marriage, but only members of the family were present. It was a very quiet wedding. The bride is one of the popular west side ladies and the groom is foreman of the Times Publishing Company job department. To the young couple is extended the best of wishes.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee: Henry A. and C. S. Arnold, Lake Geneva, horse driver and governor; John G. Bates, West Superior, guitar; Hugo Loewenbach, Milwaukee, device for holding and distributing slips, tickets or sheets of paper; Targe G. Mandt, Stoughton, wagon brake lever; Robert E. McConley, Whitcomb, nut-lock; Peter F. Murphy, Milwaukee, bedstead; Arthur W. Robinson, Milwaukee, bank-spud for excavators; Trade mark; Arthur C. Lilepo, Milwaukee, Creosote capsules.

Cost $16,000.

City Poor Agent Miner says that the total amount expended the past year for the support of the poor will amount to $16,000 against $12,000 last year.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. Beckler, No'n Pass'r Ag'd 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

JACOB PRICE DEAD.

Expires Suddenly at His Home on Main Street Today.

He Was Seated at the Table When the Summons Came.

A Great Shock to the Community— Was a Californian and Was Superintendent and Draughtsman at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. Apoplexy the Cause.

Daily of Friday.

The community will be shocked to learn that shortly after 1 o'clock today Mr. Jacob Price died suddenly at the home of Mrs. Beswick on Main street, where he boarded with his wife and daughter. The family and friends could hardly believe it for he was at the offices of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., where he is superintending draughtsmen, up to 12 o'clock and went to his home feeling apparently as well as usual. But it was only too true. He was seated at the dinner table discussing topics with those around him. Suddenly he said "Excuse me," and fell forward. It was seen that something was wrong and he was helped to a room and laid upon a bed. Dr. Simms was summoned as speedily as possible, but when he arrived Mr. Price was breathing his last and in a few moments was dead. The physician attributed the cause to apoplexy to which Mr. Price had been subject for several years.

Deceased was born in New York state and came to Racine from California about six years ago. He was 59 years of age. He was the superintending draughtsman of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. and patentee of the celebrated Price steam plow and engines. He was a man of the very highest business qualifications and an inventor of rank in the world. He was kind hearted and much devoted to his family and his sudden death will prove a sad shock to them and the whole community. A wife, one daughter and two sons, Lester Price of La Crosse, and Wm. B. Price of Seattle, Wyo., survive him.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Further particulars will be given in tomorrow evening's Journal.

NERVE OF SOME PEOPLE.

Think the City's Funds Are Held in Trust For Them—The Pingree Plan.

The nerve displayed by some people is astonishing, especially those who are in such financial condition that they are obliged to apply to the city for assistance. After receiving help all winter and warm weather comes on they have the cheek to ask the city of Racine to buy tickets and ship their goods to a distant part of the state and advance $50 to buy land. A man called upon City Poor Agent Miner this week and said he wanted $40 for railroad fare and to pay a freight bill. While it might be cheaper for the city to ship a poor family away it is a bad and unprofitable practice for in nine cases out of ten they are worse off in the city they go to and generally are shipped back by that county and Racine has $40 and $60 worth of experience.

Many of the poor people say that they will work land if the city lets them have it as recommended by Ald. Elholm's resolution that the city set aside forty acres. The manner of letting them have land is that of the Pingree plan and when properly understood means simply this: The engagement of industrious, self-respecting men and women, who have not been able to get enough employment to support themselves or their families. The land set aside for this purpose should be free to anybody who cares to work it. Those who are drawing wages will not be likely to apply for a chance to plant potatoes, nor will the professional paupers, tramps and good-for-nothings seek that kind of employment. The result will be, in nearly every instance, that the task will be in the hands of deserving people.

ARE COMING THIS WAY.

Representatives of the New Telephone Company Sounding Our Citizens.

It looks as if efforts would be made to establish a new telephone company in Racine. This morning two gentlemen were here from Chicago feeling around to get the temper of the people and opinions of aldermen as to the prospects of securing a franchise. They will return after the new city council is sworn in.

From the tenor of the conversation had with one of the men it would appear that a telephone company has been formed in New York with a war chest of tremendous extent and backed by men at the mention of whose names visions of vast wealth arise. The capital stock of the company is given at $16,0000,000. The backers big enough in the financial world to have their names associated with so many figures are: The Parrott company of New York, the Standard Oil company, Searles of the Sugar trust, George Crocker, the San Francisco millionaire; Pillsbury, the Minnesota flour man, and John J. Clarkson.

At present the Wisconsin Telephone company has an ordinance pending before the city council asking for a franchise and offer the city fair inducements to grant it. The reduction of rates recently made by the company made telephone service quite reasonable, but it is said that the new company will offer rates way below those quoted by the Wisconsin Telephone people.

Nebraska Sufferers.

T. H. Dry, of Atlanta, Nebraska, was in the city yesterday and will remain several days. He is here with a view of getting up a subscription for sufferers in that state. They have no feed for their stock and seed for spring planting and it is necessary to raise money for the purchase of the same. He will call on citizens and explain matters.

Change in Police Department.

There was a change in the police department last night. Officer Johnson was transferred from the south to the north side and officer Erickson from the north to the south side. There are many reports afloat as a reason for the change.

Racine to the Front.

The handsome majority given Justice Winslow by Racine county is a source of much gratification to his friends. Racine county not only gave Justice Winslow the largest majority of any county in the entire state but his majority here exceeded that given by any of the counties for either candidates.

Policeman Resigned.

Charles Hammer has tendered his resignation as a member of the Racine police force, to take effect on Saturday night. It is said that he resigned to take the captaincy of the tug S. O. Dixon.

St. Paul Earnings.

The earnings of the St. Paul road for the fourth week in March were $731,955, a decrease of $130,998 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

BUSINESS PICKING UP.

Hurlbut Mfg. Co. Going Ahead—Mitchell & Lewis Co. to Work Six Days a Week.

A visit to the Hurlbut Manufacturing company's plant at Racine Junction this morning found them doing a rushing business and plenty of orders on hand. The shops are being run six days a week. Today a 7,000 pound lead keel was cast for the Racine Boat company.

The Mitchell, Lewis Co's. shops are now working six days a week with bright prospects of a busy season. During most of the winter months the shops have been running but three days a week.

CHILD KILLED.

Cow Fatally Injures a 6-Year-Old Boy Yesterday.

Information received at the Journal office today says that on Sunday afternoon last a little child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schwartz, living near the town of Dover, was attacked by a vicious cow. The horns of the beast penetrated the child's side and inflicted bad injuries. The child died last night from the effects of the injuries. It was a little boy and 6 years of age.

THE COURT CALENDAR.

Cases to be Tried at the April Term of Circuit Court.

The April term of circuit court for Racine county will convene on next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Frank M. Fish presiding. Below is the complete calendar:

Issues of Facts For Jury.

George G. Perry vs. Empire Rubber Co.
Peter Clemons vs. Towns of Norway and Raymond.
Land & Investment Co. vs. Michael F. Hanley et al.
H. H. Ortell vs. Chicago, Milwaukee Railway Co.
Faith Payne et al vs. John A. Harris et al.
Frederick Reichert vs. City of Racine.
Ole Knudson, administrator. vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
William B. Howard vs. W. J. Flood.
The Racine Water Co. vs. The City of Racine.
Coventry Machinist Co. vs. Johnson & Field Co.
John Pahl vs. Henry Henken.
Paul Kneutch vs. The City of Racine.

Criminal Cases.

State of Wisconsin vs. Elmer Anderson.
State of Wisconsin vs. Minnie Kilmer.
State of Wisconsin vs. Alexander Patterson.
State of Wisconsin vs. Thomas Klein.
State of Wisconsin vs. Minnie Harvey.
State of Wisconsin vs. Charles H. Percival.
State of Wisconsin vs. Ole Jenison.
State of Wisconsin vs. Herman Holz.

Issue of Facts For Court.

J. H. Kelley et al vs. Sarah Van Pelt, gar. of Chas. Van Pelt.
Elizabeth A. McDonald vs. George W. McDonald.
Peter Mutchie et al vs. Jacob Mutchie et al.
Emil C. Bucher vs. Josephine Bucher.
Fanny Dastal vs. John Dastal.
Apolonia B. Beck et al vs. Andrew Knll, administrator.
F. A. Brodsky vs Racine County.
William B. Howard vs. W. J. Flood & Co.
Karo Olson vs. Hans Olson.
Lucas B. Lathrop vs. Orchard Land Co., a corporation, S. C. Paulson and Henry Lewis.
West Shore Lumber Co. vs. Minnie S. Northrop.
John Liegler, assignee, vs Louis Johnson. et al.
William H. Halsey et al vs. Racine Hotel Co.
James M. Pereles, Thomas J. Pereles, trustees, vs. Wm. W. Lamberton.
West Shore Lumber Co. vs. Charles Meisner et al.
Simon Auspitz vs. Nels C. Sorenson, Union National Bank garnishee.
N. F. Reichert vs. the heirs-at-law of Ephriam H. Hyde et al.
Dennis Long et al vs. Mary Lang et al.
In reassignment of Racine Hardware Co.
In revoluntary assignment of Charles P. Jorgensen, Adam Komes, assignee.

Issue of Law For the Court.

Hugh McMellan vs. Belle City Street Railway Co.
County of Racine vs. Calvin H. Peck et al.
County of Racine vs. Frederick Graham et al.
County of Racine vs. H.J. Herzog et al.
State of Wisconsin ex rel City of Racine vs. Harry L. Pugh, treasurer of the city of Racine.
George E. Smith vs. Times Publishing Co.

PLEASANT PARTY.

Tendered by Miss Jessie Hand in Honor of Miss Main, of Madison.

In honor of Miss Mary Main of Madison, a delightful dancing party was given last evening at the residence of Judge E. O. Hand by his daughter, Miss Jessie. The whole of the spacious house was given up to the occasion from the parlors to the spacious dancing floor in the third story so well suited for the purpose. The amusement room was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The affair was much in the nature of a college party, there being present so many Madison friends of the hostess and several resident alumni of the state university.

At an early hour the guests began to arrive and were soon dancing to music by Schulte. The event savored delightfully of the university, being marked by the same spirit of good time for which Madison parties are famous. Refreshments were served during the evening and dancing was the programme until into the morning. Among those present from out of the city were Miss Main, Miss Upham and Miss Morrison of Madison, Miss Nowbre of Chicago, Messrs. Freeman, Main, Pierce and Smith of Madison. Those present from the city were Misses Shedd, Houghton, Pugh, Morton, Near, Daisy Bull, Bessie Bull, Dutton, Hall, Whitford, Alshuler and Kelley. Mesdames Carpenter and Wright. Messrs. Happ, Workman, Rodway, Pitcher, Dutton, Kelley, Marcher, Arthur Guilbert, Frank Guilbert, Miller, Jones, Davis, Bolton, Adams, Hueffner, Dietrich, Searles, Beebe.

Election Guesses.

Before the election John Wagner offered two boxes of cigars as a prize for the two persons who came the nearest to guessing the pluralities of the city officials. Ted Pritchard took the first prize and his guess was: Janes, 650; Bliss, 1,800; Leigler, 125; Wentworth, 400. The second box was taken by Nick Henderson and his guess was: Janes, 373; Bliss, 2,583; Wentworth, 487; Brooker, 117.

Charles H. Mansur Dying.

Charles H. Mansur ex-congressman from Missouri and now deputy comptroller of the currency is said to be dying at Washington. Mr. Mansur is well known to all the manufacturers of Racine, as he was formerly of the great agriculturist firm of Deere, Mansur & Co. of St. Louis.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

PICKED TO PIECES.

The Income Tax Gets a Black Eye in the Supreme Court.

While the Decision Has Not Been Handed Down the Findings Have Leaked Out.

The Very Class Aimed at by the Law Will Manage to Escape Its Provisions— Business Men Must Pay But Coupon Clippers go Scott Free.

Chicago, April 6.—A Tribune special from Washington says: The United States supreme court has decided to reverse the decision of the lower court on the income tax in two important particulars holding them unconstitutional, but the law as a whole is upheld, though by a divided court. The sections decided against are so serious as to affect materially not only the revenue of the government but the estimation in which the law will be held by the people. Under the decision to be handed down by the court probably next Monday, all the incomes derived from rents and from the state and municipal bonds are exempted from the operation of this tax. In other respects the law is sustained but the result of a consultation of the members of the court shows very conclusively that the law can easily be picked to pieces piecemeal provided suits are brought to contest each particular point as it comes up. It is a curious fact that this law passed at the dictation of the Populist wing of the Democratic congress has been distorted by decisions of the supreme court on constitutional grounds in such a way that it will absolutely protect the class of capitalists most offensive to the Populistic element. Landlords and owners of bonds of almost all kinds will be free from this tax while business men, manufacturers and salaried employes will be subject to it. The court is evenly divided, Justice Jackson being too ill to take part. Chief Justice Fuller Justices Field, Gray and Brower are opposed to the law. Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and White voted to sustain it. Though it is expected a decision will be rendered Monday there is a bare possibility that the court may again split up into irreconcilable sections and hold up the decision.

Will Call an Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, April 6.—All efforts to secure from the members of the supreme court either an authoritive confirmation or denial of the truth of the publication about the income tax decision have proved unavailing. From an authoritive source it is learned the president will, in view of the case, call a special session of congress even if the law should be declared wholly unconstitutional.

MOREHOUSE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

One of ex-Gov. Peck's Pardoned Children at His Old Tricks in Kenosha.

Lyman Morehouse, a young man of Kenosha, who is well known in this city, cannot keep out of trouble. He is one of the prisoners pardoned by George Peck just before he retired as governor of the state.

Lyman promised to be a good and respectable citizen in case the opportunity was offered to lead an honest life. Now he is again a fugitive from justice and the officers of Kenosha, Racine and other cities are looking for him. Thursday night of this week, near the gas works at Kenosha, he ordered a man to hold up his hands and he then proceeded to go through the man's pockets. When the police went to arrest Lyman he was gone.

WILL PAY THE ASSESSMENTS.

City Attorney Gittings' Notice on the Belle City Street Car Co. Will be Complied With.

City Attorney Gitting, in accordance with instructions of the city council, has served a notice upon the Belle City Street Railway company, asking them to pay to the city treasurer a sum between $2,000 and $3,000, due from paving assessments. The city paved Sixth street between the tracks of the company a number of years ago and the amount assessed was nearly $3,000. It is understood that the railway company are ready to give a note bearing interest or pay the cash in case the city urge it.

WILL RAYMOND'S NEW PLACE.

Accepts a Lucrative Position With Armour & Company.

William Raymond, who has been manager for Cudahy Bros. the past year, has resigned his position and accepted a more lucrative place with Armour & Co. Mr. Raymond will commence his duties on Monday morning. He is one of the rising young business men of Racine and Armour & Co. are to be congratulated upon securing his services. Louis Buhler, who is now foreman of the state market of the Cudahy Bros., will take charge of the company's entire business in this city.

The Spars Were Sold.

City Marshal James Easson had a lively race this morning. Several spars which had been attached to satisfy a debt of the $165 in favor of the Blake estate were to be sold at Sheriff's sale. A warrant of replevin was issued and placed in the hands of the marshal to stop the sale and Mr. Easson started for the court house only to find that the sale was to take place near Mead street bridge. He then put on a 2:10 gait and made for Mead St. bridge and arrived just in time to learn that the spars had been sold for $129 to the Racine Boat company.

The G. W. Bush Lumber company, of Menominee, claim that they own the poles and have brought suit against the sheriff for the value of the same, amounting to $150. The company claim that the sheriff had no right to sell the same.

SMILES.

A grate bargain—cheap coal.

No, Mande, dear, pugilists do not wear gloves to protect their hands from injury.

It is a mistake to suppose that the fast young men pay for things with quicksilver.

A neat Easter gift is a heliochromatic-ambidextrous compoleter. It is said to be pretty, whatever it is.

A tailor advertises: "Come see my drive in pants." He'd be liable to arrest if he drove without them.

Hoax—"Why does Wigwag call that dog of his 'Waterbury?'" Joax—Possibly because its a cheap watch-dog."

A nice little snap, in the way of business, came to the sheriff of Monroe county, Minn. He followed a man five thousand miles to arrest him for stealing a forty-dollar bicycle. After spending eleven hundred dollars he caught the man and recovered the wheel.

NO NEED OF IT.

Homes Filled With Weak and Nervous.

No Need to Feel so Weak, Tired and Nervous.

Eminent Physicians Give Assurance of This Fact.

And Tell How to Overcome the Terrible Weakness.

Now is the Best Time to Get Strong and Well.

That there is no need whatever for a person to be weak, tired and nervous—the three great curses of our people—seems now a certain fact.

Eminent physicians affirm the truth of this welcome news, and ample proofs demonstrate the reliability of the information we are able so gladly to give.

It is certainly a godsend to those of our people who have weak nerves and tired bodies, who feel exhausted in strength and vitality, who cannot eat or sleep well and who are run down and debilitated, to know positively that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a sure invigorator and strength giver, and will invariably make a person strong and well.

Particularly is it a blessing at this time of year, for in the spring almost everybody feels languid, nervous and out of order and needs this best of all spring medicines.

Doctors are enthusiastic in their approval and endorsement of this remedy. They heartily recommend and advise its use, and many of our best known physicians are loud in their praise of its wonderful curative powers.

Dr. B. D. Bickford of Wolcott, Vt, one of Vermont's eminent physicians, states:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for some time, first trying it on myself, and I found it did me so much good that I now recommend it to my patients. The fact that I have used it in my own case shows that I know what I am talking about. As a tonic and invigorant it is the best of all to build up a person.

Dr. Robert W. Lance of So. Woodbury, Vt, than whom there is no more eminent physician in the state of Vermont, says:

"I have known about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and the good results in cases, as a tonic, after hard sickness and the cure of nervous females. They have received great good from its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it."

Dr. Willard H. Morse, F. B. S. Sc. of Westfield, N. J., the great expert on medicines, says of this grand discovery of Dr. Greene:

"The true remedy for nervous diseases is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It acts by affecting the organs of nutrition, and entering into the formation of new nerve tissue, which generates nerve force. This means the making of new nerves. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the American tonic."

The well-known Dr. Emil Neumer, superintending physician of the N. Y. Lodge and Association hospital, states:

"We are using Dr. Greenes' Nervura blood and nerve remedy at this hospital for our patients, with good success."

This enthusiastic endorsement by physicians, stamps this remarkable medical discovery as the greatest tonic and restorative. Druggists tell you everywhere that it cures more cases than any other known remedy. In fact it makes all who take it strong and well.

One reason which gives the people so much confidence in it is the fact that it is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene's of 35 West 14th street, New York City, the well-known and probably most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, and to the further fact that he can be consulted free of charge by anyone, personally or by letter.

KOETTING MUST GO TO PRISON

The Milwaukee ex-Banker Has Exhausted all Methods of Evading Punishment.

Madison, Wis., April 3—John B. Koetting, ex-cashier of the South Side Savings bank, will have to go to prison. He was convicted of receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent and sentenced for five years. He took his case to the state supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus, based on the claim that the law under which he was convicted was unconstitutional. The court today handed down a decision, declaring the law valid and remanding Koetting to the custody of the sheriff.

A D FOR NEBRASKA FARMERS.

James Woolfenden Circulating Among Racine County Farmer Soliciting Help.

Mr. James Woolfenden, formerly a well known business man of this city, now of Stratton, Neb., is visiting friends throughout Racine and Kenosha counties.

He comes from the famine stricken section of that state, and his description of the suffering and destitution of the people there is heartrending. They are entirely without seed with which to put in a crop this spring, and it is his intention to ask the people of Racine county to contribute a carload of oats, to be shipped to these suffering people. At the town caucus at Union Grove between 200 and 300 bushels were pledged, but it will require 750 bushels to fill the car, which will be transported by the railway companies free of charge if sent before the 15th of this month. All parties who have oats, or money with which to buy oats, that wish to contribute to this worthy object, can leave the same with J. S. Blakey, at Union Grove. We trust the carload may be secured and sent forward as soon as possible.

Australia has a post office named "Talking Rock." The origin of the name is thus stated: Someone discovered in the vicinity a large stone upon which had been painted the words "Turn me over." It required considerable strength to accomplish this, and when it was done the command, "Turn me back, and let me fool someone else," was found painted on the other side of the stone.

A North Sea codman carries an outfit of lines which extend eight miles in length, and has usually fixed upon it the amazing number of 4,680 hooks, every one of which must rebaited.

Every Man and WOMAN
Is WISE or OTHERWISE,
Yet all may now know the secret of prolonging life. It cannot be done by "stimulants" or "tonics"; they only borrow from the future, and consequently bring you to Physical Bankruptcy sooner than without them. It cannot be done by "blood purifiers," for all the "purifiers" on earth cannot make one ounce of Blood, and Blood alone is the living principle. It can only be done by supplying *Blood-Making, Enriching Nutrition*, as embodied in
NUTRIOLA,
to the system, and so fill the arteries and veins with rich blood that every nerve and tissue will thrill with new life.
NUTRIOLA MAKES YOU NEW ALL OVER.
Not sold through Druggists, but direct from our Laboratory. Send for
Book on NUTRIOLA 74 PAGES ILL'D. FREE
ADDRESS NUTRIOLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

CURES OTHERS

Mrs. Martha Jane Pringle, of *Chase, Jackson Co., W. Va.*, writes: "Having been a great sufferer for many years with nearly every disease my sex is heir to, I can now say I am well and hearty. Have done more hard work in the past year, and with more ease, than I have done for twelve years. Before consulting you I was the most wretched among women, unable to walk or sit up in bed, and now I owe my good health all to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets.' I gained twelve pounds while using the first bottle of 'Prescription.'

Mrs. Pringle.

I send you my picture together with my most heartfelt thanks. To any one suffering as I did who wants to know the particulars of my case and who will send a stamped envelope with name and address on, I will write particulars."

WHY NOT YOU?

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahlons.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

Mt. Pleasant
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

Caledonia
Chairman—Willi m C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Rehak, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Sands, Tabor.

Yorkville
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

Raymond
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kneeland.

Dover
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

Norway
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Evon S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

Rochester
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

Waterford
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Carls. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

Burlington
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Prasch, Burlington.

Village of Burlington
Clerk—C. H. Renschlein.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmermann.
Treasurer—August Renschlein.

Village of Union Grove
Clerk—E. W. Treat.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Callender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

USE BARNES' INK
A. S. BARNES & CO., 56 E. 10th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell Seed Potatoes, Farm Seeds and Nursery Stock. Fine chance to increase your income. Liberal terms. Outfits free. Apply at once. A. D. Pratt, Nurseryman & Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. by My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and the adjoining counties for "Our Journey Around the World," a brand new book by Rev. Francis E. Clark, Pres't of the United Soc. of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good agent—man or woman—in this vicinity can earn $100 a month. Now is the time. Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight, Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars and choice specimens of the 200 engravings, write to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS ARE UNRIVALED

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

David Lawton
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN, FLOUR,
FEED, FIELD AND
GARDEN SEEDS,
FIRE BRICK.
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENT,
STUCCO, ETC
—ALSO IN—
CARRIAGES
—AND—
Agricultural Implements.
Corner Fifth and Wisconsin Streets.

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Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department,
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,
WILL BE FOUND IN THE
WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL,
A ten page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.
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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

B A. CONAN DOYLE.

With many mumbled blessings and protestations of gratitude the old crone packed it away in her pocket and shuffled off down the stairs. Sherlock Holmes sprang to his feet the moment she was gone and rushed into his room. He returned in a few seconds enveloped in an ulster and a cravat. "I'll follow her," he said hurriedly. "She must be an accomplice and will lead me to him. Wait up for me." The hall door had hardly slammed behind our visitor before Holmes had descended the stair. Looking through the window, I could see her walking feebly along the other side, while her pursuer dogged her some little distance behind. "Either his whole theory is incorrect," I thought to myself, "or else he will be led now to the heart of the mystery." There was no need for him to ask me to wait up for him, for I felt that sleep was impossible until I heard the result of his adventure.

It was close upon 9 when he set out. I had no idea how long he might be, but I sat stolidly puffing at my pipe and skipping over the pages of Henri Murger's "Vie de Boheme." Ten o'clock passed, and I heard the footsteps of the maids as they pattered off to bed. Eleven, and the more stately tread of the landlady passed my door bound for the same destination. It was close upon 12 before I heard the sharp sound of his latch key. The instant he entered I saw by his face that he had not been successful. Amusement and chagrin seemed to be struggling for the mastery, until the former suddenly carried the day, and he burst into a hearty laugh.

"I wouldn't have the Scotland Yarders know it for the world!" he cried, dropping into his chair. "I have chaffed them so much that they would never have let me hear the end of it. I can afford to laugh, because I know that I will be even with them in the long run."

"What is it then?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't mind telling a story against myself. That creature had gone a little way when she began to limp and show every sign of being footsore. Presently she came to a halt and hailed a four wheeler which was passing. I managed to be close to her so as to hear the address, but I need not have been so anxious, for she sang it out loud enough to be heard at the other side of the street, 'Drive to 13 Duncan street, Houndsditch!' she cried. This began to look genuine, I thought, and having seen her safely inside I perched myself behind. That's an art which every detective should be an expert at. Well, away we rattled and never drew rein until we reached the street in question. I hopped off before we came to the door and strolled down the street in an easy, lounging way. I saw the cab pull up. The driver jumped down, and I saw him open the door and stand expectantly. Nothing came out though. When I reached him, he was groping about frantically in the empty cab and giving vent to the finest assorted collection of oaths that ever I listened to. There was no sign or trace of his passenger, and I fear it will be some time before he gets her fare. On inquiring at No. 13 I found that the house belonged to a respectable paperhanger, named Keswick, and that no one of the name, either of Sawyer or Dennis, had ever been heard of there."

"You don't mean to say," I cried in amazement, "that that tottering, feeble old woman was able to get out the cab while it was in motion, without either you or the driver seeing her?"

"Old woman be d——d!" said Sherlock Holmes sharply. "We were the old women to be so taken in. It must have been a young man, an active one, too, besides being an incomparable actor. The getup was inimitable. He saw that he was followed, no doubt, and used this means of giving me the slip. It shows that the man we are after is not as lonely as I imagined he was, but has friends who are ready to risk something for him. Now, doctor, you are looking done up. Take my advice and turn in."

I was certainly feeling very weary, so I obeyed his injunction. I left Holmes seated in front of the smoldering fire, and long into the watches of the night I heard the low, melancholy wailings of his violin and knew that he was still pondering over the strange problem which he had set himself to unravel.

CHAPTER VI.

The papers next day were full of the "Brixton Mystery," as they termed it. Each had a long account of the affair, and some had leaders upon it in addition. There was some information in them which was new to me. I still retain in my scrapbook numerous clippings and extracts bearing upon the case. Here is a condensation of a few of them:

The Daily Telegraph remarked that in the history of crime there had seldom been a tragedy which presented stranger features. The German name of the victim, the absence of all other motive and the sinister inscription on the wall, all pointed to its perpetration by political refugees and revolutionists. The socialists had many branches in America, and the deceased had no doubt infringed their unwritten laws and been tracked down by them. After alluding to the Vehmgericht, aqua tofana, Carbonari, the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, the Darwinian theory, the principles of Malthus and the Ratcliff highway murders the article concluded by admonishing the government and advocating a closer watch over foreigners in England.

The Standard commented upon the fact that lawless outrages of the sort usually occurred under a Liberal administration. They arose from the unsettling of the minds of the masses and the consequent weakening of all authority. The deceased was an American gentleman who had been residing for some weeks in the metropolis. He had staid at the boarding house of Mme. Charpentier in Torquay Terrace, Camberwell. He was accompanied in his travels by his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson. The two bade adieu to their landlady upon Tuesday, the 4th inst., and departed to Euston station with the avowed intention of catching the Liverpool express. They were afterward seen together on the platform. Nothing more is known of them until Mr. Drebber's body was, as recorded, discovered in an empty house in the Brixton road, many miles from Euston. How he came there or how he met his fate are questions which are still involved in mystery. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Stangerson. We are glad to learn that Mr. Lestrade and Mr. Gregson of Scotland Yard are both engaged upon the case, and it is confidently anticipated that these well known officers will speedily throw light upon the matter.

The Daily News observed that there was no doubt as to the crime being a political one. The despotism and hatred of Liberalism which animated the continental governments had had the effect of driving to our shores a number of men who might have made excellent citizens were they not soured by the recollection of all that they had undergone. Among these men there was a stringent code of honor, any infringement of which was punished by death. Every effort should be made to find the secretary, Stangerson, and to ascertain some particulars of the habits of the deceased. A great step had been gained by the discovery of the address of the house at which he had boarded—a result which was entirely due to the acuteness and energy of Mr. Gregson of Scotland Yard.

Sherlock Holmes and I read these notices over together at breakfast, and they appeared to afford him considerable amusement.

"I told you that what ever happened Lestrade and Gregson would be sure to score."

"That depends on how it turns out."

"Oh, bless you, it doesn't matter in the least. If the man is caught, it will be on account of their exertions. If he escapes, it will be in spite of their exertions. It's heads I win and tails you lose. What ever they do, they will have followers. 'Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire.'"

"What on earth is this?" I cried, for at this moment there came the pattering of many steps in the hall and on the stairs, accompanied by audible expressions of disgust upon the part of our landlady.

"It's the Baker street division of the detective police force," said my companion gravely, and as he spoke there rushed into the room half a dozen of the dirtiest and most ragged street arabs that ever I clapped eyes on.

"'Tention!" cried Holmes in a sharp tone, and the six dirty little scoundrels stood in a line like so many disreputable statuettes. "In future you shall send up Wiggins to report, and the rest of you must wait in the street. Have you found it, Wiggins?"

"No, sir, we hain't," said one of the youths.

"I hardly expected you would. You must keep on until you do. Here are your wages." He handed each of them a shilling. "Now, off you go, and come back with a better report next time."

He waved his hand, and they scampered away down stairs like so many rats, and we heard their shrill voices next moment in the street.

"There's more work to be got out of one of those little beggars than out of a dozen of the force," Holmes remarked. "The mere sight of an official looking person seals men's lips. These youngsters, however, go everywhere and hear everything. They are as sharp as needles too. All they want is organization."

"Is it on this Brixton case that you are employing them?" I asked.

"Yes, there is a point which I wish to ascertain. It is merely a matter of time. Hello, we are going to hear some news now with a vengeance! Here is Gregson coming down the road with beatitude written upon every feature of his face. Bound for us, I know. Yes, he is stopping. There he is!"

There was a violent peal at the bell, and in a few seconds the fair haired detective came up the stairs, three steps at a time, and burst into our sitting room.

"My dear fellow," he cried, wringing Holmes' unresponsive hand, "congratulate me. I have made the whole thing as clear as day!"

A shade of anxiety seemed to me to cross my companion's expressive face.

"Do you mean that you are on the right track?" he asked.

"The right track! Why, sir, we have the man under lock and key."

"And his name is?"

"Arthur Charpentier, sublieutenant in her majesty's navy," cried Gregson pompously, rubbing his fat hands and inflating his chest.

Sherlock Holmes gave a sigh of relief and relaxed into a smile.

"Take a seat and try one of these cigars," he said. "We are anxious to know how you managed it. Will you have some whisky and water?"

"I don't mind if I do," the detective answered. "The tremendous exertions which I have gone through during the last day or two have worn me out. Not so much bodily exertion, you understand, as the strain upon the mind. You will appreciate that, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, for we are both brain workers."

"You do me too much honor," said Holmes gravely. "Let us hear how you arrived at this most gratifying result."

The detective seated himself in the armchair and puffed complacently at his cigar. Then suddenly he slapped his thigh in a paroxysm of amusement.

"The fun of it is," he cried, "that that fool Lestrade, who thinks himself so smart, has gone off upon the wrong track altogether. He is after the secretary, Stangerson, who had no more to do with the crime than a babe unborn. I have no doubt that he has caught him by this time."

The idea tickled Gregson so much that he laughed until he choked.

"And how did you get your clew?"

"Ah, I'll tell you all about it. Of course, Dr. Watson, this is strictly between ourselves. The first difficulty which we had to contend with was the finding of this American's antecedents. Some people would have waited until their advertisements were answered, or until parties came forward and volunteered information. That is not Tobias Gregson's way of going to work. You remember the hat beside the dead man?"

"Yes," said Holmes; "by John Underwood & Sons, 129 Camberwell road."

Gregson looked quite crestfallen.

"I had no idea that you noticed that," he said. "Have you been there?"

"No."

"Ha!" cried Gregson, in a relieved voice. "You should never neglect a chance, however small it may seem."

"To a great mind nothing is little," remarked Holmes sententiously.

"Well, I went to Underwood, and asked him if he had sold a hat of that size and description. He looked over his books and came on it at once. He had sent the hat to a Mr. Drebber, residing at Charpentier's boarding establishment, Torquay Terrace. Thus I got at his address."

"Smart—very smart!" murmured Sherlock Holmes.

"I next called upon Mme. Charpentier," continued the detective. "I found her very pale and distressed. Her daughter was in the room, too—an uncommonly fine girl she is too. She was looking red about the eyes, and her lips trembled as I spoke to her. That didn't escape my notice. I began to smell a rat. You know the feeling, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, when you come upon the right scent—a kind of thrill in your nerves. 'Have you heard of the mysterious death of your late boarder, Mr. Enoch J. Drebber of Cleveland?' I asked.

"The mother nodded. She didn't seem able to get out a word. The daughter burst into tears. I felt more than ever that these people knew something of the matter.

"'At what o'clock did Mr. Drebber leave your house for the train?' I asked.

"'At 8 o'clock,' she said, gulping in her throat to keep down her agitation. 'His secretary, Mr. Stangerson, said that there were two trains—one at 9:15 and one at 11. He was to catch the first.'

"'And was that the last which you saw of him?'

"A terrible change came over the woman's face as I asked the question. Her features turned perfectly livid. It was some seconds before she could get out the second word, 'Yes,' and when it did come it was in a husky, unnatural tone.

"There was silence for a moment, and then the daughter spoke in a calm, clear voice.

"'No good can ever come of falsehood, mother,' she said. 'Let us be frank with this gentleman. We did see Mr. Drebber again.'

"'God forgive you!' cried Mme. Charpentier, throwing up her hands and sinking back in her chair. 'You have murdered your brother.'

"'Arthur would rather that we spoke the truth,' the girl answered firmly.

"'You had best tell me all about it now,' I said. 'Half confidences are worse than none. Besides you do not know how much we know of it.'

"'On your head be it, Alice!' cried her mother, and then, turning to me: 'I will tell you all, sir. Do not imagine that my agitation on behalf of my son arises from my fear lest he should have had a hand in this terrible affair. He is utterly innocent of it. My dread is, however, that in your eyes and in the eyes of others he may apear to be compromised. That, however, is surely impossible. His high character, his profession, his antecedents would all forbid it.'

"'Your best way is to make a clean breast of the facts,' I answered. 'Depend upon it, if your son is innocent, he will be none the worse.'

"'Perhaps, Alice, you had better leave us together,' she said, and her daughter withdrew. 'Now, sir,' she continued, 'I had no intention of telling you all this, but since my poor daughter has disclosed it I have no alternative. Having once decided to speak, I will tell you all without omitting any particular.'

"'It is your wisest course,' said I.

"'Mr. Drebber has been with us nearly three weeks. He and his secretary, Mr. Stangerson, had been traveling on the continent. I noticed a "Copenhagen" label upon each of their trunks, showing that that had been their last stopping place. Stangerson was a quiet, reserved man, but his employer, I am sorry to say, was far otherwise. He was coarse in his habits and brutish in his ways. The very night of his arrival he became very much the worse for drink, and indeed after 12 o'clock in the day he could hardly ever be said to be sober. His manners toward the maidservants were disgustingly free and familiar. Worst of all, he speedily assumed the same attitude toward my daughter, Alice, and spoke to her more than once in a way which, fortunately, she is too innocent to understand. On one occasion he actually seized her in his arms and embraced her—an outrage which caused his own secretary to reproach him for his unmanly conduct.'

"'But why did you stand all this?' I asked. 'I suppose that you can get rid of your boarders when you wish.'

"Mrs. Charpentier blushed at my pertinent question. 'Would to God that I had given him notice on the very day he came,' she said. 'But it was a sore temptation. They were paying a pound a day each, £14 a week, and this is a slack season. I am a widow, and my boy in the navy has cost me much. I grudged to lose the money. I acted for the best. This last was too much, however, and I gave him notice to leave on account of it. That was the reason of his going.'

"'Well?'

"'My heart grew light when I saw him drive away. My son is on leave just now, but I did not tell him anything of this, for his temper is violent, and he is passionately fond of his sister. When I closed the door behind them, a load seemed to be lifted from my mind. Alas! in less than an hour there was a ring at the bell, and I learned that Mr. Drebber had returned. He was much excited and evidently the worse for drink. He forced his way into the room where I was sitting with my daughter and made some incoherent remark about having missed his train. He then turned to Alice, and before my very face proposed to her that she should fly with him. "You are of age," he said, "and there is no law to stop you. I have money enough and to spare. Never mind the old girl here, but come along with me now straight away. You shall live like a princess." Poor Alice was so frightened that she shrunk away from him, but he caught her by the wrist and endeavored to draw her toward the door. I screamed, and at that moment my son Arthur came into the room. What happened then I do not know. I heard oaths and the confused sounds of a scuffle. I was too terrified to raise my head. When I did look up, I saw Arthur standing in the doorway laughing, with a stick in his hand. "I don't think that fine fellow will trouble us again," he said. "I will just go after him and see what he does with himself." With those words he took his hat and started off down the street. The next morning we heard of Mr. Drebber's mysterious death.'

"This statement came from Mrs. Charpentier's lips with many gasps and pauses. At times she spoke so low that I could hardly catch the words. I made shorthand notes of all that she said, however, so that there should be no possibility of a mistake."

"It's quite exciting," said Holmes, with a yawn. "What happened next?"

"When Mrs. Charpentier paused," the detective continued, "I saw that the whole case hung upon one point. Fixing her with my eye in a way which I always found effective with women, I asked her at what hour her son returned.

"'I do not know,' she answered.

"'Not know?'

"'No; he has a latchkey and let himself in.'

"'After you went to bed?'

"'Yes.'

"'When did you go to bed?'

"'About 11.'

"'So your son was gone at least two hours?'

"'Yes.'

"'Possibly four or five?'

"'Yes.'

"'What was he doing during that time?'

"'I do not know,' she answered, turning white to her very lips.

"Of course after that there was nothing more to be done. I found out where Lieutenant Charpentier was, took two officers with me and arrested him. When I touched him on the shoulder and warned him to come quietly with us, he answered us as bold as brass, 'I suppose you are arresting me for being concerned in the death of that scoundrel Drebber,' he said. We had said nothing to him about it, so that his alluding to it had a most suspicious aspect."

"Very," said Holmes.

"He still carried the heavy stick which the mother described him as having with him when he followed Drebber. It was a stout oak cudgel."

"What is your theory, then?"

"Well, my theory is that he followed Drebber as far as the Brixton road. When there, a fresh altercation arose between them, in the course of which Drebber received a blow from the stick, in the pit of the stomach perhaps, which killed him without leaving any mark. The night was so wet that no one was about, so Charpentier dragged the body of his victim into the empty house. As to the candle, and the blood, and the writing on the wall, and the ring, they may all be so many tricks to throw the police on to the wrong scent."

"Well done!" said Holmes in an encouraging voice. "Really, Gregson, you are getting along. We shall make something of you yet."

"I flatter myself that I have managed it rather neatly," the detective answered proudly. "The young man volunteered a statement, in which he said that after following Drebber some time the latter perceived him and took a cab in order to get away from him. On his way home he met an old shipmate and took a long walk with him. On being asked where this old shipmate lived, he was unable to give any satisfactory reply. I think the whole case fits together uncommonly well. What amuses me is to think of Lestrade, who had started off upon the wrong scent. I am afraid he won't make much of it. Why, by Jove, here's the very man himself!"

It was indeed Lestrade, who had ascended the stairs while we were talking, and who now entered the room. The assurance and jauntiness which generally marked his demeanor and dress were, however, wanting. His face was disturbed and troubled, while his clothes were disarranged and untidy. He had evidently come with the intention of consulting with Sherlock Holmes, for on perceiving his colleague he appeared to be embarrassed and put out. He stood in the center of the room, fumbling nervously with his hat and uncertain what to do. "This is a most extraordinary case," he said at last, "a most incomprehensible affair."

"Ah, you find it so, Mr. Lestrade!" cried Gregson triumphantly. "I thought you would come to that conclusion. Have you managed to find the secretary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson?"

"The secretary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson," said Lestrade gravely, "was murdered at Halliday's Private hotel about 6 o'clock this morning."

CHAPTER VII.

The intelligence with which Lestrade greeted us was so momentous and so unexpected that we were all three fairly dumfounded. Gregson sprang out of his chair and upset the remainder of his whisky and water. I stared in silence at Sherlock Holmes, whose lips were compressed and his brows drawn down over his eyes.

"Stangerson, too!" he muttered. "The plot thickens."

"It was quite thick enough before," grumbled Lestrade, taking a chair. "I seem to have dropped into a sort of council of war."

"Are you—are you sure of this piece of intelligence?" stammered Gregson.

"I have just come from his room," said Lestrade. "I was the first to discover what had occurred."

"We have been hearing Gregson's view of the matter," Holmes observed. "Would you mind letting us know what you have seen and done?"

"I have no objection," Lestrade answered, seating himself. "I freely confess that I was of the opinion that Stangerson was concerned in the death of Drebber. This fresh development has shown me that I was completely mistaken. Full of the one idea, I set myself to find out what had become of the secretary. They had been seen together at Euston station about half past 8 on the evening of the 3d. At 2 in the morning Drebber had been found in the Brixton road. The question which confronted me was to find out how Stangerson had been employed between 8:30 and the time of the crime and what had become of him afterward. I telegraphed to Liverpool giving a description of the man and warning them to keep a watch upon the American boats. I then set to work calling upon all the hotels and lodging houses in the vicinity of Euston. You see, I argued that if Drebber and his companion had become separated the natural course for the latter would be to put up somewhere in the vicinity for the night and then to hang about the station again next morning."

"They would be likely to agree on some meeting place beforehand," remarked Holmes.

"So it proved. I spent the whole of yesterday evening in making inquiries entirely without avail. This morning I began very early, and at 8 o'clock I reached Halliday's Private hotel in Little George street. On my inquiry as to whether a Mr. Stangerson was living there they at once answered me in the affirmative.

"'No doubt you are the gentleman he was expecting,' they said. 'He has been waiting for a gentleman for two days.'

"'Where is he now?' I asked.

"'He is up stairs in bed. He wished to be called at 9.'

"It seemed to me that my sudden appearance might shake his nerves and lead him to say something unguarded. The boots volunteered to show me the room. It was on the second floor, and there was a small corridor leading up to it. The boots pointed out the door to me and was about to go down stairs again when I saw something that made me feel sickish, in spite of my 20 years' experience. From under the door there curled a little red ribbon of blood, which had meandered across the passage and formed a little pool along the skirting at the other side. I gave a cry, which brought the boots back. He nearly fainted when he saw it. The door was locked on the inside, but we put our shoulders to it and knocked it in. The window of the room was open, and beside the window, all huddled up, lay the body of a man in his nightdress. He was quite dead and had been for some time, for his limbs were rigid and cold. When we turned him over, the boots recognized him at once as being the same gentleman who had engaged the room under the name of Joseph Stangerson. The cause of death was a deep stab in the left side, which must have penetrated the heart. And now comes the strangest part of the affair. What do you suppose was above the murdered man?"

I felt a creeping of the flesh and a presentiment of coming horror, even before Sherlock Holmes answered.

"The word 'Rache,' written in letters of blood," he said.

"That was it," said Lestrade in an awestruck voice, and we were all silent for awhile.

There was something so methodical and so incomprehensible about the deeds of this unknown assassin that it imparted a fresh ghastliness to his crimes. My nerves, which were steady enough on the field of battle, tingled as I thought of it.

"The man was seen," continued Lestrade. "A milkboy, passing on his way to the dairy, happened to walk down the lane which leads from the mews at the back of the hotel. He noticed that a ladder, which usually lay there, was raised against one of the windows of the second floor, which was wide open. After passing he looked back and saw a man descend the ladder. He came down so quietly and openly that the boy imagined him to be some carpenter or joiner at work in the hotel. He took no particular notice of him beyond thinking in his own mind that it was early for him to be at work. He has an impression that the man was tall, had a reddish face and was dressed in a long brownish coat. He must have staid in the room some little time after the murder, for we found blood stained water in the basin, where he had washed his hands, and marks on the sheets where he had deliberately wiped his knife."

I glanced at Holmes on hearing the description of the murderer, which tallied so exactly with his own. There was, however, no trace of exultation or satisfaction upon his face.

"Did you find nothing in the room which could furnish a clew to the murderer?" he asked.

"Nothing. Stangerson had Drebber's purse in his pocket, but it seems that this was usual, as he did all the paying. There was eighty odd pounds in it, but nothing had been taken. Whatever the motives of these extraordinary crimes, robbery is certainly not one of them. There were no papers or memoranda in the murdered man's pocket, except a single telegram, dated from Cleveland about a month ago and containing the words, 'J. H. is in Europe.' There was no name appended to this message."

"And there was nothing else?" Holmes asked.

"Nothing of any importance. The man's novel, with which he had read himself to sleep, was lying upon the bed, and his pipe was on a chair beside him. There was a glass of water on the table, and on the window sill a small chip ointment box containing a couple of pills."

Sherlock Holmes sprang from his chair with an exclamation of delight.

"The last link," he cried exultantly. "My case is complete."

The two detectives stared at him in amazement.

"I have now in my hands," my companion said confidently, "all the threads which have formed such a tangle. There are, of course, details to be filled in, but I am as certain of all the main facts, from the time that Drebber parted from Stangerson at the station up to the discovery of the body of the latter, as if I had seen them with my own eyes. I will give you a proof of my knowledge. Could you lay your hand upon those pills?"

"I have them," said Lestrade, producing a small white box. "I took them, and the purse, and the telegram, intending to have them put in a place of safety at the police station. It was the merest chance, my taking these pills, for I am bound to say that I do not attach any importance to them."

"Give them here," said Holmes. "Now, doctor," turning to me, "are these ordinary pills?"

They certainly were not. They were of a pearly gray color, small, round and almost transparent against the light. "From their lightness and transparency I should imagine that they are soluble in water," I remarked.

"Precisely so," answered Holmes. "Now, would you mind going down and fetching that poor little devil of a terrier which has been bad so long, and which the landlady wanted you to put out of its pain yesterday?"

I went down stairs and carried the dog up stairs in my arms. Its labored breathing and glazing eye showed that it was not far from its end. Indeed its snow white muzzle proclaimed that it had already exceeded the usual term of canine existence. I placed it upon a cushion on the rug.

"I will now cut one of these pills in two," said Holmes, and drawing his penknife he suited the action to the word. "One half we return into the box for the future purposes. The other half I will place in this wineglass, in which is a teaspoonful of water. You perceive that our friend, the doctor, is right, and that it readily dissolves."

"This may be very interesting," said Lestrade in the injured tone of one who suspects that he is being laughed at. "I cannot see, however, what it has to do with the death of Mr. Joseph Stangerson."

"Patience, my friend, patience! You will find in time that it has everything to do with it. I shall now add a little milk to make the mixture palatable, and on presenting it to the dog we find that he laps it up readily enough."

As he spoke he turned the contents of the wineglass into a saucer and placed it in front of the terrier, who speedily licked it dry. Sherlock Holmes' earnest demeanor had so far convinced us that we all sat in silence, watching the animal intently and expecting some startling effect. None such appeared, however. The dog continued to lie stretched upon the cushion, breathing in a labored way, but apparently neither the better nor the worse for its draft.

Holmes had taken out his watch, and as minute followed minute without result an expression of the utmost chagrin and disappointment appeared upon his features. He gnawed his lip, drummed his fingers upon the table and showed every other symptom of acute impatience. So great was his emotion that I felt sincerely sorry for him, while the two detectives smiled derisively, by no means displeased at this check which he had met.

"It can't be a coincidence," he cried, at last springing from his chair and pacing wildly up and down the room. "It is impossible that it should be a mere coincidence. The very pills which I suspected in the case of Drebber are actually found after the death of Stangerson. And yet they are inert. What can it mean? Surely my whole chain of reasoning cannot have been false. It is impossible! And yet this wretched dog is none the worse. Ah, I have it! I have it!" With a perfect shriek of delight he rushed to the box, cut the other pill in two, dissolved it, added milk and presented it to the terrier. The unfortunate creature's tongue seemed hardly to have been moistened in it before it gave a convulsive shiver in every limb and lay as rigid and lifeless as if it had been struck by lightning.

Sherlock Holmes drew a long breath and wiped the perspiration from his forehead. "I should have more faith," he said. "I ought to know by this time that when a fact appears to be opposed to a long train of deductions it invariably proves to be capable of bearing some other interpretation. Of the two pills in that box one was the most deadly poison, and the other was entirely harmless. I ought to have known that before ever I saw the box at all."

This last statement appeared to me to be so startling that I could hardly believe that he was in his sober senses. There was the dead dog, however, to prove that his conjecture had been correct. It seemed to me that the mists in my own mind were gradually clearing away, and I began to have a dim, vague perception of the truth.

"All this seems strange to you," continued Holmes, "because you failed at the beginning of the inquiry to grasp the importance of the single real clew which was presented to you. I had the good fortune to seize upon that, and everything which has occurred since then has served to confirm my original supposition and indeed was the logical sequence of it. Hence things which have perplexed you and made the case more obscure have served to enlighten me and to strengthen my conclusions. It is a mistake to confound strangeness with mystery. The most commonplace crime is often the most mysterious because it presents no new or special features from which deductions may be drawn. This murder would have been infinitely more difficult to unravel had the body of the victim been simply found lying in the roadway without any of those outre and sensational accompaniments which have rendered it remarkable. These strange details, far from making the case more difficult, have really had the effect of making it less so."

Mr. Gregson, who had listened to this address with considerable impatience, could contain himself no longer. "Look here, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," he said, "we are all ready to acknowledge that you are a smart man, and that you have your own methods of working. We want something more than mere theory and preaching now, though. It is a case of taking the man. I have made my case out, and it seems I was wrong. Young Charpentier could not have been engaged in this second affair. Lestrade went after his man, Stangerson, and it appears that he was wrong too. You have thrown out hints here and hints there and seem to know more than we do, but the time has come when we feel that we have a right to ask you straight how much you do know of the business. Can you name the man who did it?"

"I cannot help feeling that Gregson is right, sir," remarked Lestrade. "We have both tried, and we have both failed. You have remarked more than once since I have been in the room that you had all the evidence which you require. Surely you will not withhold it any longer."

"Any delay in arresting the assassin," I observed, "might give him time to perpetrate some fresh atrocity."

Thus pressed by us all, Holmes showed signs of irresolution. He continued to walk up and down the room with his head sunk on his chest and his brows drawn down, as was his habit when lost in thought.

"There will be no more murders," he said at last, stopping abruptly and facing us. "You can put that consideration out of the question. You have asked me if I know the name of the assassin. I do. The mere knowing of his name is a small thing, however, compared with the power of laying our hands upon him. This I expect very shortly to do. I have good hopes of managing it through my own arrangements, but it is a thing which needs delicate handling, for we have a shrewd and desperate man to deal with, who is supported, as I have had occasion to prove, by another, who is as clever as himself. As long as this man has no idea that any one can have a clew there is some chance of securing him, but if he had the slightest suspicion he would change his name and vanish in an instant among the 4,000,000 inhabitants of this great city. Without meaning to hurt either of your feelings I am bound to say that I consider these men to be more than a match for the official force, and that is why I have not asked your assistance. If I fail, I shall of course incur all the blame due to this omission, but that I am prepared for. At present I am ready to promise that the instant that I can communicate with you without endangering my own combinations I shall do so."

Gregson and Lestrade seemed to be far from satisfied by this assurance or by the depreciating allusion to the detective police. The former had flushed up to the roots of his flaxen hair, while the other's beady eyes glistened with curiosity and resentment. Neither of them had time to speak, however, before there was a tap at the door and the spokesman of the street arabs, young Wiggins, introduced his insignificant and unsavory person.

"Please, sir," he said, touching his forelock, "I have the cab down stairs."

"Good boy," said Holmes blandly. "Why don't you introduce this pattern at Scotland Yard?" he continued, taking a pair of steel handcuffs from a drawer. "See how beautifully the springs works. They fasten in an instant."

"The old pattern is good enough," remarked Lestrade, "if we can find the man to put them on."

"Very good, very good," said Holmes, smiling. "The cabman may as well help me with my boxes. Just ask him to step up, Wiggins."

I was surprised to find my companion speaking as though he were about to set out on a journey, since he had not said anything to me about it. There was a small portmanteau in the room, and this he pulled out and began to strap. He was busily engaged at it when the cabman entered the room.

"Just give me a help with this buckle, cabman," he said, kneeling over his task and never turning his head.

The fellow came forward with a somewhat sullen, defiant air and put down his hands to assist. At that instant there was a sharp click, the jangling of metal, and Sherlock Holmes sprang to his feet again.

"Gentlemen," he cried, with flashing eyes, "let me introduce you to Mr. Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch Drebber and of Joseph Stangerson."

The whole thing occurred in a moment, so quickly that I had no time to realize it. I have a vivid recollection of that instant, of Holmes' triumphant expression and the ring of his voice, of the cabman's dazed, savage face as he glared at the glittering handcuffs, which had appeared as if by magic upon his wrists. For a second or two we might have been a group of statues. Then, with an inarticulate roar of fury, the prisoner wrenched himself free from Holmes' grasp and hurled himself through the window. Woodwork and glass gave way before him, but before he got quite through Gregson, Lestrade and Holmes sprang upon him like so many staghounds. He was dragged back into the room, and then commenced a terrific conflict. So powerful and so fierce was he that the four of us were shaken off again and again. He appeared to have the convulsive strength of a man in an epileptic fit.

His face and hands were terribly mangled by the passage through the glass, but loss of blood had no effect in diminishing his resistance. It was not until Lestrade succeeded in getting his hand inside his neck cloth and half strangling him that we made him realize that his struggles were of no avail, and even then we felt no security until we had pinioned his feet as well as his hands. That done, we rose to our feet breathless and panting.

"We have his cab," said Sherlock Holmes. "It will serve to take him to Scotland Yard. And now, gentlemen," he continued, with a pleasant smile, "we have reached the end of our little mystery. You are very welcome to put any questions that you like to me now, and there is no danger that I will refuse to answer them."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE OFFICE TOWEL.

No More Danger of Infection In It Than In Many Other Things.

The Lancet, which is never happy unless discovering sanitary sermons in stones and infection in everything, has fallen foul of the club towel. I suppose there is no doubt that the club towel is never, in the strict sense of the term, washed. If there were no other reason for that, a sufficient one would be found in the fact that the clubs do not pay enough to permit of the washing being more than a matter of form.

It occurs to me, however, that if a man were so highly infected with any disease that by merely wiping his hands on a towel he could communicate the complaint to the next man who used the article, after it had been dipped in water and mangled in the interval, the chances are that he would disseminate infection in many other ways, whatever happened to the towel. There would certainly be a risk in handling a newspaper after him, and he might contaminate the billiard cloth or even the cues, not to mention the pens and the blotting paper.

If it is really necessary to take precautions against fellow members in this condition, we had better require every man to produce a doctor's certificate before he enters the club premises.—London Truth.

On the Arabian Sea.

On this Arabian sea in the spring season you can safely drift along the coast in an open boat. The land breeze after midnight until early morning and that from the sea in the afternoon and evening suffice to fill the sail and keep a gentle way on the craft. The servants are, of course, all sick and lying prone in the bow, and, wrapped in a blanket in the stern, the master must be content to make his meals of tinned soup or bread and cocoa heated over the boatman's smoldering embers. But how charming is the natural beauty of the surroundings! Such as to compensate the traveler for all physical discomforts.

Close by the cliffs drop abruptly into the water, clothed in some places with the feathery bamboo; the wavelets splash the rocks with blue light; above here and there on the commanding headlands are the old forts, which once echoed with the sound of cannon, but now the home of the panther and hyena, grass grown and disfigured in their outlines by the assaults of scores of monsoon rains; in the deep ravines below their ranges nestle the hamlets of the cultivators, who now, undisturbed by the freebooters, pursue their husbandry beneath the grateful shade of the trees.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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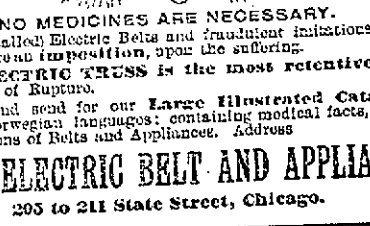

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Democratic writers claim that the reduction by the Wilson tariff law of the amount of protection given to American industry is not responsible for the cutting of wages and the general disturbance of the wage scale throughout the country.

It is to be expected that the Democrats should try to persuade the workingmen, whose votes they secured by false pretenses in 1892, that there is no necessary connection between the tariff and wages. It is natural that they should attempt to convince their former dupes that the present tariff policy and the present scarcity of work and general decrease of wages are isolated facts and conditions without any logical relation.

The workingmen of this country, however, are not in a condition to be further deceived. They have learned a severe lesson, but it is a valuable one, and one which every workingman in Racine will not forget. The lessons of the past eighteen months will be remembered by this generation, and from now on till the close of Cleveland's administration there will be a development of the American spirit and a continuous demand for a change and a return to the Republican tariff system, which is the wage-earner's true friend.

The true American spirit calls for protection of labor against the poorly paid and fed labor of Europe.

Our wage-earners should not be compelled to compete with the down-trodden operatives of Great Britain nor the paupers of southern Europe, which is the effect of free trade fallacies.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The verdict of coroners' juries are proverbially ridiculous and have honorably served their time as the butt of the funny man's jokes and the disagreeable man's sarcasm. When several sober citizens are summoned to investigate the cause of sudden death and solemnly conclude that "the deceased came to his death on account of heart failure," the public is assured that the victim died because his heart did not beat any longer.

No one need imagine that Racine county is exempt from the ridiculous verdict of the coroners' jurymen. "Heart failure," "Accidental drowing with suicidal intentions," "A giving away of the vital forces," are among these acutally recorded. It has been broadly hinted of late that coroners' inquests are a hindrance rather than a help to the punishment of crime and that the coroners' office is a relic of ancient times for whom there is no need in our latter-day civilization, in fact it is about as much use as that of the goat in a livery stable to which tradition so fondly clings. It is not improbable that public interests will be at some time better served by dispensing with the expensive and useless proceedings which this officer is made to conduct.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

We have trouble enough of our own but are thankful that we are escaping the political complications and religious wars of our neighbors in Manitoba. Canada has not hitherto seen the wisdom of keeping church and state entirely separate. Parochial schools and creeds have been officially recognized so that beside questions of race and language, denominational bitterness has been injected into her politics.

Religious issues in politics are to be avoided, they always evolve the same terrible earnestness, blind hatred and fanaticism.

The founders of our nation built wisely and have left us as an heritage, the wisdom of at all times drawing a distinct line between church and state.

SELF-MADE MEN.

Chauncey Depew said in Chicago that the arrogance of the self-made man was one of the few things that made him "tired."

It is the moneyed type of the self-made man who merits Mr. Depew's dislike. He is particularly disagreeable struting and boasting that he made himself because he made money.

It is the money made man who never realizes his limitations and weaknesses that is always proclaiming that a liberal education is a waste of time for a business man and is continually discouraging the ambitious youth and he alone is deserving of ridicule.

Self-making in a true sense is not money getting altogether and there are thousands of men who do not measure their success in dollars and are entitled to all respect for making the most of poor opportunities.

When the Republican party comes back into power, it will have a big contract on its hands to restore trade harmony with the nations which have been antagonized by the senseless Wilson bill. In fact the Republicans will have a great many serious problems to meet after the reign of Clevelandism, but no one doubts their ability to solve them all in a dignified and satisfactory manner.

Only 136,000 immigrants arrived in this country during the past eight months, this being less than half the usual number. The people on the other side of the water know that under the present administration their chances of getting a livelihood are just as good at home as they are here.

Racine can now settle down to business for another year assured that Janes and a Republican majority in the council will give us a good administration of the laws.

FREE TRADE BUBBLE.

An argument used by the free traders, or as they call themselves "tariff reformers," is that their policy, if carried out, would swell our exports by opening up the markets of the world to American products and manufactures.

Statistics furnished by the government bureau give flat contradiction to this claim set up by the "tariff reformers." The information furnished by this bureau shows that there has been a great falling off in agricultural products during the past nine months, as compared with the preceding nine months.

There has been a decrease in the export of breadstuffs of about $17,000,000, and in the same period there was a falling off in cotton exported to the amount of 1,000,000 bales, with a decrease in the price of all cotton of 2½ cents per pound.

American manufacturers have also been crowded out of the home market by imports of goods which had previously, under Republican protection, been made in the United States.

As something of an off-set to these hard facts the free traders have published the following statement of the American Consul at Bradford, England:

"The prediction made upon the passage of the Wilson bill, that owing to the advantage given American manufacturers by free wool their goods would be selling in Bradford, the woolen manufacturing centre of the world, in six months, has been more than realized."

Here is a case of "great cry and little wool."

Two cases of American goods have been sold in Bradford, and thereupon our freetrader consul hastens to inform Americans that Cleveland's predictions had "been more than realized."

The Journal readers know that cheap and under-fed American labor must have produced the two cases of cheap goods, and they realize that there is nothing creditable in the argument brought forth by the freetrader, because labor has been cheap enough during the past year without cutting wages still lower to produce cheap goods for an English market.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston, a free trade newspaper, thus exposes the slight foundation on which the consul's statement rests:

"This gorgeous assertion rests upon the fact that two cases of cheap cheviots have been sent to England in the hope of establishing a market. We all applaud the pluck and energy of the American manufacturer who has thus carried the war into Africa, and it is to be hoped that some market may be obtained there even by selling the goods at cost, but those best posted are not very sanguine on the subject. Even with the existing duty of 40 and 50 per cent. on foreign woolens, American manufacturers have to fight for their own markets against increasing shipments of foreign goods, and within two weeks the fierce competition of foreign dress goods has forced some of our dress goods mills to import goods in the gray to be finished here."

Here is an expose of the sort of political trickery resorted to, in the effort to prove that America is likely to capture the "world's markets."

The report of the United States bureau of statistics fully refutes the claim set up by the free trade consul, that this country can compete with Europe in producing cheap goods, except by reducing the wages of American workingmen. The American agriculturist and artisan are better paid, fed and clothed than those of any other country in the world, and they are not ready to scale down their comforts for the benefit of foreign consumers or the profit of the foreign importer.

STATISTICS.

The Philadelphia Record complains of a recent magazine writer who in a pessimistic article bases a tale of woe on statistics showing that the percentage of tenants is higher in the United States than in other countries. The Record contradicts the statement in regard to the city of Philadelphia. The moral of the whole thing is the misleading results which the wrong use of statistics often entails.

It is a trick of the political writer and speaker, the refuge of the debater and the mask of the unscrupulous, to prove or disprove anything in heaven or on earth by a glib flow of figures and an overwhelming display of so-called "statistics."

There seems to be nothing of untruth and deceit which people generally will swallow and accept without question as a formidable array of figures, they seem to be regarded with an almost superstitious awe. There is a great deal of nonsense connected with the old saw, "figures don't lie." There are few things they cannot be made to prove, when not pure fabrications and wilfully misleading, their interpretation depends almost entirely upon what they are meant to substantiate. A wise man once said in this connection that "statistics like little children should be seen and not heard."

Statistics are valuable enough and necessary but subject to so much abuse as to be dangerous and misleading in unscrupulous hands and one is somewhat inclined to agree with the man who classes fabrications in the order of exaggerations, lies and statistics.

"God bless the Democrats" was the parting blessing of the notorious Richard Croker as he was about to sail for Europe. It occurs to us that a prayer from such a source is not likely to be of any great benefit to the distressed Democracy.

Up to the time of going to press the local election is passing off quietly, a large vote being polled. No disturbance has thus far occurred. Our previous predictions upon the result are unchanged. Mr. Janes will be found to be elected by a large majority.

The Milwaukee police and fire departments have gained so much in efficiency under the merit system of appointments to office, that there is at present a bill before the state legislature to place all city departments under the civil service system. It will be only a question of time before the smaller cities of the state will learn the economy of retaining experienced employes in preference to appointing politicians whose only qualifications are "influence" and political pulls.

It is a common complaint that recent state legislatures have been overzealous in filling the statute books. The fault seems to have been the sacrifice of quality to quantity of the filling.

It is admitted on all sides that the business of the country has picked up steadily since the Democratic congress went home and gave it a chance.

A rift in the clouds! Illiopolis has gone Democratic! By the way, where is Illiopolis?

There has been nothing catarrhal in the local campaign just closed.

"Jingo" politics and billvanceism are dead in this municipality.

Honest efforts win, dishonest methods never.

THE CITY OF RACINE.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and the sunshine promises clean municipal administration, a few remarks on the subject may be timely. That the affairs of our city have not been administered to the satisfaction of a large majority of the taxpayers is indisputable. The fault does not lie at the door of any single department, nor is one branch of the city government more blamable, probably, than another, but lies in faulty systems tolerated through long usage and because officials have failed to suggest and inaugurate new plans for fear they might weaken their hold upon office.

This is one of the best arguments adducible for civil service reform methods in every department of our municipal affairs. The Journal has repeatedly advocated the application of civil service methods in several departments of our city government, notably the police and fire departments, and board of public works.

Milwaukee has in effective operation in her fire department, and of late is inaugurating civil service in the police system, to the satisfaction of all, the results being immediately felt in more effective service at greatly diminished cost, and entire freedom from political wire pulling. Many cities east and west are entering this field of municipal reform, the universal verdict being that it fills a long felt want. Racine should not be behind in this important matter. It is hoped the incoming administration will at once look into it and apply some of the rules, and later on inaugurate a perfect system.

Complaint has been frequent of the inefficiency of our board of public works. It is possible the work has been too extensive to insure satisfactory results, but of a certainty there is room for great improvement in this branch of the city's operations. Our streets have been in abominable condition for months, especially noticeable of the paved streets which ought, and may be kept clean at the minimum of cost. The condition of State, Main and Sixth streets and Monument square has for months been a reproach to either the system itself or the members of the board of public works. Streets as recently paved and so important as thoroughfares, should receive more attention, when the outlay is so slight and the needs of business, sightliness and health are so imperative.

We believe Mayor Janes is the right man in the right place to look after the welfare of our city, and that he will exercise his prerogative in making such changes of men and systems as will insure the utmost efficiency and at the same time, not increase the cost to the taxpayer.

The plurality he received on Tuesday is an earnest of the confidence the people place in him, and they will stand by him in his efforts to administer the affairs of the city along lines of reform wherever his sagacity and business experience prompts him to act.

He will be heartily supported by a good working majority in the council. The result of the election is highly satisfactory to the vast majority of tax payers and law observing citizens, not excepting very many who perhaps, did not vote the ticket upon which his name appeared. The result of the election was not unexpected by all who correctly measured the wishes of the people. Any other result would have been to impugn the intelligence of the voters, who certainly cannot but see that an able and fair administration of the laws, without bluster and rant, depended upon the election of those men who are chosen.

With a fair application of civil service principles and business-like methods applied with the energy to be expected of the Republican majority, working in harmony with a mayor who is methodical, quiet and firm, much will be added to the fair fame of the Belle City.

A large percentage of our population are in sympathy with, if not actually members of the Republican party; the increase is continuous and will be permanent so long as clean men and methods are sustained. It remains for Mr. Janes and his appointees, as well as the members of the council, to see to it that that confidence is not abused. The Republican party is again on trial. As a party it never shirks responsibilities. Its chosen exponents should, and the Journal believes they will, carry on the business of their several stations with fidelity and moderation.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is said that so far the work of collecting the income tax is going forward with little friction and that returns are coming in beyond the expectations of the officials. This reflects well on the tax payers, since eminent lawyers were of the opinion that on account of the many grave defects of the law only those upon whom the collector calls in person could be compelled to pay the tax.

Let us hope for the sake of consistency that among the good men who have filled out their blanks and given of their mite, will be found a goodly number of faithful who felt so badly over the tax on the poor man's dinner pail.

The New York Herald editor expects to meet with many surprises in heaven. It is a safe prediction that Saint Peter, at the gate, will also be surprised that any editor should indulge the hope of squeezing in.

A glance into the millinery windows these days is to be avoided by the male sex, but the ladies say the Easter bonnet is in fine trim.

The general and hearty expression of admiration showered upon Germany's Bismarck was a rebuke to the Centralists and Liberals of the Reichstag who could not thrust partisan bitterness far enough in the background to pay homage to the genius of the father of the empire.

It was an educational campaign.

Partisanship seemed to bob up.

"We told you so."

OUR WORST ENEMY.

Pertinent Points Concerning One With Whom We Have to Do.

The devil gets a good deal of help from a stingy man.

The devil never runs from the man who is not in earnest.

When the devil is most like a lion he looks most like a lamb.

There are church members at whom the devil never aims a dart.

Whatever is not fully consecrated to God the devil still has a lien upon.

The devil gets a good deal of substantial help from the church member who grumbles.

There are two men whom the devil likes to hear talk in church—the hypocrite and the man who won't pay his debts.

SHORT-STOPS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

John L. Thomas, a Welshman, of Racine, Wis., is 100, and goes to church twice on Sunday, besides weekday prayer meetings.

Charges of embezzlement caused the arrest of Lieutenant Governor Sadlier, of Nevada.

Andrew Fedowitch, a 70-year-old nihilist exile blew his brains out at Denver, Col.

The state capital of Minnesota will remain at St. Paul, the legislature having so decided.

Texas cotton growers are expected to reduce their cotton acreage 20 per cent. this year.

For $200,000 creditors of the Akron (O.) Iron company bought in the plant, and will start with a full force.

Crazed by liquor, Noraski D. Boone, aged 23, a descendant of the famous hunter, shot himself at New Orleans.

Greeco Martino, the champion broadswordsman, fell from a horse at Cincinnati, O., and was seriously injured.

On the ground of self-defense, Turner McAllister was acquitted of murder at Macon, Ga., for killing Judson Hyatt.

Boston friends of W. E. Gibson, the missing engineer, believe he was killed on a Nova Scotia steamer and thrown overboard.

The new consul at Prague is Carl Bailey Hurst, son of Bishop Hurst, of the American Methodist university. He takes the place made vacant by the removal of Charles Jonas of this city.

The circulation of the War Cry, the official organ of the Salvation Army, is 52,000,000 copies, and the paper is printed in forty different languages.

Beware of technical terms in your advertisement. Those in your trade will understand them, but good, plain, English will be understood by all.

Sam Ryan, for more than forty years editor of the Appleton (Wis.) Crescent, published his farewell editorial last Saturday and retired from active newspaper work.

The New York theatre managers have simply followed common sense in advertising by abolishing the flaming bill boards and lithograph advertising. The best patrons of the theatres do not pay any attention to the bill boards except to be disgusted at their ugliness and often their indecency.

Idaho is one of the states in the west extending an earnest invitation to men in the crowded cities to come west and secure homes. Senator Dubois says that there is not a poorhouse in Idaho, and not a person living on municipal, county or state charity.

The testimony, expert and otherwise, given in the case of Anna Dickinson leaves little doubt that this once brilliant woman is now hopelessly insane.

CURIOUS NOTES.

In parts of Ireland there is superstition to the effect that a belt made of women's hair will protect the wearer from all harm.

Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, has waters of three different colors. On the east, brick-red; north, pure green; south, deep blue.

The great Lick telescope reveals 100,000,000 stars, and the astronomers declare that each is probably a sun as large as our own.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Eureka, Cal.; depth, 2,290 feet; deepest silver mine at Carson City, Nev., depth, 3,300 feet.

Bartholdi says that the gigantic statue which he presented to the United States is the likeness of his mother, "rejuvenated and modified."

According to the late Dr. Brown Sequard, the pressure of the ears will control a severe fit of coughing.

The highest velocity attained by a projectile fired from a modern rapid-fire gun is 2,887 feet per second, or something like 1,968 miles an hour.

According to one of the textile trade journals it takes 7,000,000 miles of thread every year to "keep the people of the United States in their clothes."

The longest wire cable ever made was that put in use by the St. Louis Cable Railroad company in April, 1885. Length, 34,500 feet; weight, 89,510 pounds.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

Colton says: "We ask advice, but we mean approbation."

Remember that true wit does not depend upon its sting to make itself felt.—Standard.

Vanity is a weakness that is least excusable in other people.—Young Men's Era.

Every sinful pleasure kills a real blessing that God wants to have dwell in the heart.—Ram's Horn.

You can no more get rid of your faults by trying to forget them, than you can get rid of your shadow by turning your back on it.

Science has a great deal to say about the survival of the fittest, but the Gospel proposes to save the unfit.—Standard.

To judge human character rightly a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Bulwer.

The gift that blesses is the gift of love to Christ. Whether small or great by our standards, it is precious in His sight.—United Presbyterian.

Few people object to mixing business and religion provided that when they are mixed the result is business.—Young Men's Era.

The Bible is the only source of all Christian truth; the only rule for the Christian life; the only book that unfolds to us the realities of eternity.—Sir M. Hale.

It is announced that Ramanujam Chetty, a prominent Hindoo lawyer of Madras, India, has lately embraced the Christian faith after thorough investigation.—Standard.

The Power of the Eye.

It is told of Van Amburgh, the great lion tamer, that on one occasion in a barroom he was asked how he gained his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not in the least afraid of them and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by he said:

"You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the room to me and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself up, rose from his seat and came slowly across to the lion tamer. When he was close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburgh a violent blow under the chin, knocking him clean over the chair, with the remark: "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you!"—Philadelphia Times.

I find a pleasure in expression for its own sake; but I have not the inevitable touch of the true poet, the unconquerable patience of the conscious artist. The right words do not fall into the right places at my bidding. I have written few good paragraphs and possibly no single perfect line.—J. A. Symonds.

—"Nat" Herreshoff of Providence, R. I., one of the yacht-building brothers, is rapidly recovering from the recent attack of bronchial pneumonia with which he alarmed his friends.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets; especially adapted to children's use. W. R. Kirkby.

—One of the leading artists whom the south has produced is Carl Gutherz of Memphis, Tenn., who has been engaged to paint the great panels of the congressional library.

John MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure is wonderful and from my dealings with you for the past 3 years. I know your guarantee is perfectly good. W. S. Kirkby.

SMILES.

A more matter of taste—the palate.

Molds public opinion—the type founder.

Circulars are usually square on the corners if not on the face.

It won't be long before the little girls will be asking: "Mamma, how soon can I wear pants?"

Printers' ink is a pretty good cement to use in laying the foundation of a successful business.

Some men buy a suit of clothes to get a watch, and others pawn a watch to get a suit of clothes.

John—"I think you have too many trees on your lawn."

Henry—"Oh, well, they'll begin to leave pretty soon."

Buggins—"Is your wife an advanced woman?" Muggins—"I should say so. I just advanced her $15 for a new spring bonnet."

Hop—I was told by a farmer today that he owned some hens that were ten years old and still laying eggs.

Sid—Are the eggs we had this morning some of them?

Stick to their post—stamps.

The only flowers of spring yet seen are those in the bonnets.

It is said that the Pullman porters are preparing to protest against the income tax.

No matter what kind of a house truth builds, it always puts it on the rock.

The man who makes his own god has one that drives him with an iron whip.

Going out on a wet night to hear election returns is one thing, and going to prayer meeting in the same kind of weather is another.

Clerk—How shall I mark these ladies' shoes?

Dealer—Put the price in plain figures and the size in cipher.

A maiden speech—"O George!"

"I want to be an angel"—
She sang it over again,
And all seemed more than willing
She should join the angels then.

"Mrs. Dasher is a very quiet dresser isn't she?"

"Mercy, no She storms at her maid until she be heard away in the top flat."

Clara—Was your brother really pleased with the smoking set I sent him for his birthday gift?

Little Brother—Yes, siree. I heard him tell Mr. Shortly that he he'd pawned it for $5.

Clara—So Lottie is married. Is she perfectly happy, do you think?

Florence—Oh, dear, yes; I 'm sure so. Her trousseau was faultless.

Clerk (to employer): "What shall I mark that new lot of black silk at, sir?" Employer: "Mark the selling price three dollars a yard. Clerk: "But it only cost one dollar a yard." Employer: "I don't care what it cost. I am selling off regardless of cost."

"Who'd er believe it!" exclaimed Mrs. Grames as she emerged from the cellar with a full scuttle of coal. "When he was a-courting me, John used to think my fan was too heavy for me to carry and always insisted on carrying it himself, and now he don't think a big hod o'coal is too much of a load for me to lug up stairs. Matrimony does change a man's ideas wonderful."—Boston Transcript.

—Sir Benjamin Richardson, a noted English physician, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people ought to live that long if they took proper care of themselves.

—There are forty-one exposition hotels in course of erection in Atlanta.

—The prince of Wales is insured for $3,250,000.

An eminent theologian, who ought to know if anybody does, says the angels never laugh. Then the angels never saw a woman trying to saw a stick of cordwood, that's all.

THE LISTENER.

The Marquis of Downshire has an income of $485,000 a year.

Francis M. Stanwood, the new editor of the Boston Journal, is a nephew of James G. Blaine.

Lord Russell was a member of the reporters' gallery before he had a seat in the house of commons.

It is rumored that John Jacob Astor, who has made a beginning as an author, is ambitious to become a playwright.

Prince Bismarck has a very loud, harsh voice, and generally speaks in a dogmatic dictatorial way that admits of no contradiction.

Duncan McGregor, owner and builder of the Drexel cottage, on Mount McGregor, where General Grant died, is dead. He was 82 years of age.

Paul J. Sorg of the Third Ohio district is about 55 years old and has a compact form, smooth face and hard head. His parents were Austrians, and he was formerly a mechanic.

David M. Stone, the venerable ex-editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, told a reporter the other day that he had been out of his pew at church Sunday only three times in 22 years.

Andrew J. Houston of Dallas, a son of General Sam Houston, has presented to the city of Cincinnati the dagger which Santa Anna surrendered to General Houston at the battle of San Jacinto.

Captain Crossman of the Alliance has made his home when ashore in Jersey City. He is very much liked by those who know him. Captain Crossman has a great reputation among his friends for personal bravery.

Mayor Strong of New York is 68 years of age. The years have treated him well, for he looks younger by several years than he really is. Excepting for a tendency to gout he is in good health and can stand a vast amount of work and worry.

General Neal Dow, "the Father of Prohibition," on March 20 celebrated his ninety-first birthday at Portland, Me. He had many callers and received telegrams and congratulations from friends all over the country. He is in excellent health.

The last hereditary champion of England, Dymoke Tyrwhitt, is dead. It was his duty to ride in full armor into Westminster hall and challenge any one who refused to take the oath of office. In business he was assistant manager of a railroad.

Edward A. Moseley, the secretary of the Interstate commerce commission, is one of the best liked men in Washington. He is a Massachusetts man and was an intimate friend of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, with whom he once explored the Dismal swamp.

M. Henri Rochefort, who has often settled his man on the field of honor, has come around to the view that the days of dueling are about over in France. He believes that the whole practice is ridiculous, and he knows that nothing Parisian has ever survived that accusation.

Ex-Congressman Joe Sibley of Pennsylvania, the presidential candidate of the Bimetallic league, is a millionaire banker who made his fortune in oil wells. He has an attractive personality and makes friends wherever he goes. He gave the whole of his salary as congressman to the various agricultural societies in his district.

Monroe Whaley of Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I purchased six boxes of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Amzi Godden, and it has entirely cured me of a case of piles of 22 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." W. R. Kirkby.

Mrs. Westend (at a party)—How brilliant Mrs. Tiptop is tonight. Mr. Tiptop—Y-e-s, she's an awfully jolly woman when she's away from home.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. W. R. Kirkby.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—George Wick, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee; James Rochford, National Soldiers home, Milwaukee. Additional—George F. Barker, Manitowoc. Restoration—Jeremiah Hickman, Fremont, Waupaca county. Increase—Samuel Keller, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee; Henry Tipp, Jr., Gratiot, Lafayette county; Patrick Lally, New Richmond, St. Croix county. Reissue—Henry Reap, deceased Milwaukee.

Mrs. Henry Tripp, a resident of the town of Rock, had her ear cut off in a runaway accident between Janesville and Beloit, and in the excitement of the smash-up she did not know it until half an hour afterward. Then she and her husband returned to the scene of the accident, found the ear and took it to Beloit, where a physician sewed it on.

A C. M. & St. Paul railroad bridge was burned three miles from the village of Waterloo, which delayed traffic.

An event has just happened at Baraboo, the like of which has never before occurred in Wisconsin. Nellie and Jennie, two lionesses owned by Ringling Bros., have given birth to seven little lions, Nellie being the mother of three and Jennie of four.

The Line City rifles of Beloit are talking of going to the national military encampment at Memphis.

J. C. Wyckhem, postmaster at Beloit, has been stricken with paralysis, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

William Kostner was arrested at Hudson, charged with splitting $10 and $20 bills in such a way as to make them pass for double their real value.

The Hanscome perjury case is at an end, the defendant William Hanscome, being convicted yesterday at Waupaca of the crime charged and sentenced to seven years at Waupun.

The Wisconsin legislature will adjourn sine die on April 18, at least that is the present intention.

The Steel Barge company of West Superior has been notified by the Standard Oil company to prepare estimates of cost of construction of two more barges for carrying oil in bulk and also for construction of a steam barge intended for towing oil barges.

The Rev. C. S. Starkweather of the Church of the Redeemer, West Superior, who is running for mayor as the nominee of the Populist and Democratic parties, has resigned the pulpit.

R. J. Bailey, one of the attendants at the Rock county asylum, was assaulted by one of the inmates yesterday and nearly killed.

Mrs. Resch, an eccentric old lady of Oshkosh, died at that place, aged 100 years. The most peculiar of her eccentric habits was that of sleeping nightly in a coffin. Twenty years ago she purchased a casket, and at her own request she was buried in it after she had used it a score of years for a bed.

Navigation opened at Green Bay yesterday. The steamer John Denessen made a trip down the bay and returned in the evening. Should this pleasant weather continue a week Green Bay will be clear of ice.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Additional—Francis E. Bush, Brandon, Fond du Lac county. Restoration and reissue — Francis K. Daniels, British Hollow, Grant county. Increase — Henry Robinson, Baraboo. Reissue—David P. McAllister, Ostrander Waupaca county.

The United States express office at Independence was entered by robbers and goods to the value of $200 were stolen.

The new Electric Light and Power company at Eau Claire will expend nearly $300,000 in improvements.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Nickolaus P. Fox, Edwards, Sheboygan county. Increase—Robert Robinson, Portage, Columbia county; Pelick Cornell, Heart Prairie, Walworth county. Original widow—Mary Casey, Madison.

Dennis Ryan was arrested at Beloit on a charge of voting twice in Tuesday's election.

The state has appropriated $10,000 for seeds to distribute among the farmers in the northern part of the state who suffered from forest fires last year.

O. S. Wheelock, aged 62, a well known citizen and ex-mayor of Stevens Point, died yesterday.

Unless the Fond du Lac Light, Power and Railway company has its line in operation within ten days the common council will require it to tear up the tracks, which have not been used for six months and to put the streets in good condition again.

It is understood at Madison that Editor Sanford of the Manitowoc Tribune, will be appointed corresponding clerk in the state treasurer's office, the place made vacant by Halford Erickson's promotion.

The city council of Eau Claire has given away a telephone franchise to a company intending to operate in competition with the Wisconsin Telephone company.

The Kenosha council has voted to raise the salary of the assessor to $500 per year.

Bids for a new postoffice building have been opened at Green Bay, but none were satisfactory.

The total number of original entries for the month of March at the Chippewa Falls land office was fifty-three and the number of acres taken up as homesteads was 4,830.90.

The Rise of Horace Greeley.

One hot day in August, 1831, an ungainly journeyman printer from Erie, Pa., was among the "arrivals" in New York city. It was Horace Greeley, born twenty years before, on a farm in Amherst, N. H. From childhood an insatiable reader, at ten he had become the prodigy of his native town. His stump-grubbing on a farm in Vermont, whither poverty drove his father's family, his service as printer's devil there, and later as job and newspaper printer at Erie, paid little. The young man reached the metropolis with only ten dollars in his pocket, while the rest of his earthly goods formed a bundle which he swung in his hand. After long and vain search for work he at last secured a situation so hard that no other printer would take it. In it he wrought twelve or fourteen hours a day at a rate never exceeding six dollars a week.

After various vicissitudes in job-printing and desultory editorial work, where he evinced genius and zeal but no special aptitude for business, Mr. Greeley, in 1841, started the Tribune. For this venture he had borrowed $1,000. The first week's losses engulfed nearly half this sum, but at the end of the year the paper was an assured success. It soon became the mouth-piece of all the more sober antislavery sentiment of the time, whether within or without the Whig party, and rose to power with the mighty tide of free-soil enthusiasm that swept over the land after 1850. Greeley and his organ were the chief founders of the Republican party, and the most effective moulders of its policy. The influence of the paper before and during the war was incalculable, far exceeding that of any other sheet in America. Hardly a Whig or a Republican voter in all the north that did not take or read it. It gave tone to the minor organs of the party, and no politician on either side acted upon slavery without considering what the Tribune would say. —From "The History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States," by Pres. E. Benj. Andrews, in the April Scribner.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Duke of Bedford has imported 2,000 frogs from America to free the ponds of his estates from parasites.

The chair of modern languages of Colorado college is to be filed by Prof. Louis A. E. Ahlers of the Harvard Graduate school.

Worth had a peculiar way of showing his gratitude to the Empress Eugenie. Every year it was his custom to send her a large bouquet of Parma violets, tied with a mauve ribbon on which his name was embroidered in gold. This act was in grateful memory of her patronage at a time when her merest whim could make or ruin a Parisian tradesman.

The Emperor of Russia has four separate services of horses and carriages. Fifty horses comprise each set, and in one the horses are perfectly white, with blue eyes, and anything more magnificent in the way of trappings in their harness can hardly be conceived.—New York Advertiser.

Colonel William H. Vischer, the humorist of Chicago, enjoys his reputation as one of the homeliest men in the country. "When I married," he says, "and had a little daughter, I had some one who really admired me. To her I was an Apollo. One day Bill Nye was in my office with me, and my little girl came in and began making love to me, as was her way, calling me all sorts of sweet names. 'Nice papa,' said she; 'pretty papa.' Nye turned around and said in his peculiar drawl: 'Vischer, are you trying to make a humorist out of that child?'—New York Tribune.

When you give others advice take some of it yourself.

Love never complains that the price it has to pay is too much.

No matter who has the floor, self conceit will always find a way to speak.

No matter how much religion we possess, all that counts is what we live.

There is no land flowing with milk and honey that does not have giants in it.

The name of Connecticut is derived from the Caniba Indian word. "kunategük," meaning "long river."

An educational qualification will hereafter be required of men seeking enlistment in the United States army.

Berlin has a mysterious malady which Prof. Virchow attributes to the use of milk from diseased cows.

An odd palindromic sentence—one which reads the same backward as forward—is "Draw pupil's lip upward."

In the year 1677 the land upon which Philadelphia was subsequently built was owned by a man named Peter Rambo.

Cotton-seed meal is fast gaining favor with Missouri cattle feeders as a cheap fat producer. It is a Missouri production.

Strange bed-warmers are used by Chilean women. In cold weather, when in bed, the keep their feet warm by placing them on a dog.

Skidmore Alston, who died recently in Rolesville, N. C., aged eighty-five, was the father of twenty-four children. His grandchildren were so numerous that he did not know their number nor was he able to recognize them all. Most anybody's kid could call him grandpa without being disowned.

—The czar of Russia maintains four separate services of horses and carriages, fifty horses comprising each set. In one the horses are perfectly white, with blue eyes.

—Emperor William of Germany is a very restless man mentally. His latest fad is telegraphy, and he is spending several hours a week learning to send messages by dots and dashes.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, is a wonderful liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises for man or beast. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W. S. Kirkby.

A WARM

BATH

WITH

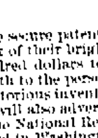
Cuticura Soap

And a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

Cuticura Remedies

Exert a peculiar, purifying action on the skin, and through it upon the blood. In the treatment of distressing humors they are speedy, permanent, and economical, and in their action are pure, sweet, gentle, and effective. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.



If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the sweetest and best.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get $100 and Perhaps Make a Fortune.

We secure patents and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the National Recorder, a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

Not so Hard as It Seems.

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple amount of things and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at sometime or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost every one sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.

The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.

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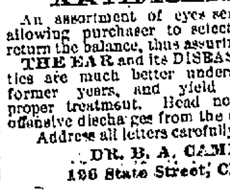
EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL



For the relief of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DEFORMITIES and all diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes of every kind.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

An assortment of eyes sent to any address allowing purchaser to select one or more and return the balance, thus assuring a perfect fit.

THE EAR and its DISEASES and DEFORMITIES are much better understood now than in former years, and yield more readily to proper treatment. Head noises, deafness and offensive discharges from the ear cured.

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Strictly Pure White Lead

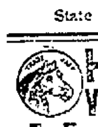
forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.



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Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - - 1.00

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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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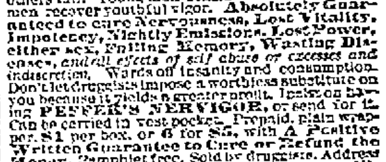

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WHAT PEFFER'S NERVIGOR DID.

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggists impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper. $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. (INJECTION.)

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure. A positive preventative. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package on receipt of price. $1.00 per box, 3 for $2.50.

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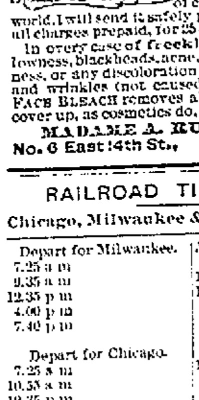
FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH



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In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address

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No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	Arrive from Chicago.
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.53 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	From the West.
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
10.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	From the West.
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
8.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.85 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.23 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.38 p m daily
4.25 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.55 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m East and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
6.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

WIDOWS IN FRANCE.

CUSTOMS WHICH MAKE THEIR LOT ANYTHING BUT PLEASANT.

Their Property Rights Are Almost Nil. Their Chances For Social Recognition Contingent Upon the Possession of a Daughter or a Second Marriage.

The Paris widow is a surprise. I cannot tell exactly what I had expected, but for some reason or other the thought of French widows always called up vague recollections of the bereaved young person in "A Trip to Chinatown." I humbly beg the pardon of the real Paris widow. She is much more like the oriental wives who die on the funeral pyres of their husbands, and she is often almost as secluded as if she were buried alive.

Naturally this does not refer to "the people," as the French call the working classes. When the small grocery man dies, his widow, who has sat at the desk and been cashier and bookkeeper during his lifetime, sits there still, and everything goes on as before except that there is a "Vve" put before the name to show that "Widow (Veuve) Maurice," or whatever her name may be, is at the head of the business. There is no attempt made, as there often is in America, to give the impression that affairs are in the hands of a man. The women are too shrewd and experienced as shopkeepers to need any such pretense.

With the women of society it is different. It is not easy for a stranger to make observations in this field, and above all in the direction of widows. The easiest way to gain information is to cultivate some widow who has seen better days and get her to reveal the secrets of her sad estate. This is not difficult. Widows with money are the prey of designing relatives and unscrupulous guardians, so that there are always plenty of them who have been reduced to keeping boarders, which, after the pawnshop, is their sole resource.

"In France if a husband dies without a will, leaving a widow, but no children, all his property, even though it may have been held in common during his lifetime, goes to his family. His widow has nothing. If he dies without a will, leaving a widow and children, all the property goes to the children. The widow may live on the income with her children, provided she can arrange it with their guardian, but if he is so inclined he can forbid her receiving a cent from her children and compel her to earn her own living. It is terrible, isn't it?"

It was a bright, attractive little Frenchwoman of 40 who told me this. She has been a widow ten years, and although her husband left her a fortune of $150,000, and although she had her own dot of $12,000, she is now keeping boarders for the princely sum of $5 a week. Her brother-in-law, in whose bank her entire fortune was placed, failed at a judicious interval after her husband's death, and Mme. T. found herself with a young son to educate without income and without resources except a small country house. This she sold and put her 15-year-old boy in college. By the advice of prominent lawyers she set about trying to recover her dot, which is supposed to be the inalienable property of a married woman. She failed, and in the meantime had sold or pawned most of her jewelry and furniture.

"Do I ever wish I had a daughter?" said Mme. T. when I asked her the question. "Oh, no. I can never be too thankful that I have none. Without money she could not hope to marry well, and her life would be ruined. With a son it is different. His career is entirely changed, but it does not make such a hopeless thing of his life. If I had money? Oh, yes. Then I would wish for a daughter, because that would make it possible for me to go out occasionally and mingle with the world."

"But if you had money, couldn't you do that?"

And then Mme. T. explained to me a state of affairs which was appalling from an American point of view. A French widow becomes lost to sight and quickly forgotten by society. She cannot go to receptions or balls or dinners or musicales or anything in which the heart of woman delights. This law of the conventionalities does not apply to the period of mourning only. It is a perpetual lock and key on any spirit of effervescence or natural desire to be something besides a housekeeping hermit. If, however, she has been blessed with a daughter and enough money to make a presentable appearance in society, she can take her daughter out when that young lady is old enough. A son is not a sufficient excuse for this entrance into society. Therefore blessed be the daughters of widows.

But under no circumstances can she go into society before she takes her daughter with her. If she has intimate friends, she may dine with them, but it must be strictly en famille. If these friends are of a matchmaking turn of mind, they will occasionally invite some man to dine at the same time, and in this way the widow has an opportunity to speak to her fellow men.

"When these friends invited you to dine with them and asked some man to meet you, was it with the idea of giving you an opportunity to find another husband?"

"Yes," admitted Mme. T. "They knew that my life was practically closed if I did not marry again, and they wanted to give me the chance."

"And if you found acquaintances you liked, why could you not invite them to dine with you, and let them bring their friends, and so enlarge your circle, all in a very quiet way?"

"Because I couldn't. Because, again, I was a widow. If I had invited any gentlemen, or if they had come to see me, the concierge would have complained of me.

"There are two classes of human beings in France who have no liberty. They are young girls and widows, and of the two the former are much the happier because their seclusion does come to an end, since they are almost sure to marry. The widow is liberated by the same method, but the road is a more difficult one."—Paris Cor. New York Sun.

Her Double.

A bright woman who resembles the wife of an American army general is frequently accosted as Mrs. —— by strangers who are acquainted with the other woman.

"And I never embarrass them by telling them of their mistake," she says. "Why should I? It isn't every day I get a chance to be made much of on account of my husband. When they ask me if the general is well I always say yes at a venture. And I am always in a hurry, so I don't get found out."—Exchange.

It Depends.

She—Can one receive a shock through the telephone?

He—Well, that depends upon who's at the other end.—Sheffield Week.

ROYAL SERVANTS.

Those of Queen Victoria's Household Have an Easy Time of It.

Queen Victoria's household is a large one, consisting of just under 1,000 persons, for the maintenance of whom the nation sets apart the sum of $2,500,000 every year. Most of the posts are sinecures or fixtures for life.

In the early part of Queen Victoria's reign a mistress of the robes may possibly have done a few hours' happy work in the year, giving orders that the apparel of the sovereign should be carefully preserved from moth and dust, renewing the regal ermine, velvet and lace at stated times and seeing that the crown jewels were always locked up safely after a public airing. She could also fix her name to warrants empowering tradesmen to sell sewing cotton to the royal household and allowing others to put up the royal arms over their doors because their various wares were bought by personages of illustrious degree. Harriet Sutherland's signature was almost as good an addition to business advertisements as "to the queen" emblazoned in big gilt letters over the shops.

Some of the posts are entirely ornamental, and others have very little duty attached to them. Probably the only additions to the household since the time of Henry VIII are two steam apparatus men. Although there is no longer a royal barge nor any pageantry on the Thames, there are still a bargemaster and a waterman, with a salary each of $2,000 a year. For the past 200 years there has been no hawking in the forest of Windsor, but the office of grand falconer, held by the Duke of St. Albans, has only been abolished within the last few years.

There are four table deckers, whose sole duty it is to lay the dinner cloth and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth. There is also a waxfitter, who sees the candles properly disposed, and a first and second lamplighter, who receive the same salary as that of the poet laureate, which is $500 a year. This may seem shabby payment, but it must be confessed that most of the poets laureate have been overpaid for the stuff supplied.

Then there is the "keeper of the swans," who annually pockets $150 for looking after the sacred birds on the royal waters. Lastly, there is the "queen's rat catcher," who is especially attached to Buckingham palace. His salary—$75—is provided outside the civil list. Every session the house of commons in committee of supply considers this vote and gravely agrees to it.—Detroit Free Press.

COMPOSITIONS IN PRISON.

Confinement Did Not Apparently Disturb These Men of Letters.

Imprisonment of the learned, whether legal or illegal, does not seem to have disturbed the men of letters in the progress of his studies.

It was in prison that Boethius composed his excellent book on the "Consolations of Philosophy," and Grotius wrote his "Commentary on St. Matthew" during his confinement.

While in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, Buchanan composed his excellent "Paraphrases on the Psalms of David."

"Fleta," a well known and excellent law production, was written by a man confined in an English prison for life. His name, however, was not preserved.

During his confinement for five years on account of some state troubles Pelisson pursued with ardor his studies in the Greek language and produced several good compositions.

The best and most agreeable book in the Spanish language was composed by Michael Cervantes during his captivity in Barbary.

When Louis XII was Duke of Orleans he was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Aubin and confined in the tower of Bourges. While there he applied himself to his neglected studies, with the result that he subsequently became an able and enlightened monarch.

Margaret, queen of Henry IV, king of France, while confined in the Louvre, warmly pursued the studies of elegant literature and composed a very skillful apology for the irregularities of her conduct.

During his confinement Sir Walter Raleigh produced his "History of the World."

Queen Elizabeth, while imprisoned by her sister Mary, wrote some very charming poems, and Mary, queen of Scots, during her long confinement by Elizabeth, produced a number of pleasing compositions.

It was while he was cruelly confined at Holmsby that Charles I wrote that excellent book entitled "The Portrait of a King," which he addressed to his son and in which the political reflections are said to be worthy of Tacitus. By some this work has been attributed to a Dr. Gauden, a blatant Radical of that period, but who was incapable of writing a single paragraph of it.—New York Mercury.

Nickname For Aluminium.

The use of the chemical symbol "Al" has already become very general and is in common use. That the original word will ultimately be succeeded by the use of the symbol abbreviation is extremely likely, but this use cannot be considered a nickname any more than the use of symbols to designate the other metals.

In speaking of names, it is interesting to mention a decidedly novel case, where a man, who, as an aluminium enthusiast, honored the metal by christening his baby son "Aluminium," and he further says should he ever be blessed with a daughter that he will name her "Aluminia." His choice of names is indeed remarkable, as is likewise his reason—that he wishes as great and glorious a future for his children as is indicated for the new metal, and in this he has the sincere appreciation of all those interested in the production and manufacture of aluminium, and may little "Al" and his sister "Minia" keep pace with the tremendous progress of the great new metal.—Aluminium World.

Senses Sharpened.

In showing how one sense is sharpened to supply the loss of another, Dr. S. Millington Miller writes that Mr. Alexander Hunter of the land office at Washington, though entirely deaf, spelled without mistake 150 words read to him from the dictionary. He has become able to read the motion of the lips of those addressing him. This faculty is not rare among the deaf, and by means of it some of them, like Mitchell, the chemist of the United States patent office, have been able to understand the lectures necessary for their graduation at college.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Devil's Wife.

A correspondent supplies an ingenious answer to the question, "Who is the devil's wife?" thus: "The devil is the father of lying. Lying is invention. Necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity is therefore the devil's wife."—Philadelphia Press.

THE LOG'S LEAP.

A Woodman's Wonderful Escape From a Threatened Death.

We were rolling logs down a bluff into the St. John river, below Grand Falls, said a lumberman. The bluff was about 40 rods up from the river, steep and worn pretty smooth by the log rolling. A log started over the brink would roll with tremendous velocity down that sharp descent. Toward the foot of the hill there was a slight ridge, and now and then a log would strike it and go bounding into the air and land well into the river.

It was a dry time that May, and the rolling logs made dusty work. The dust was so thick sometimes that we almost lost sight of the logs before they reached the bottom. If a log was started right, it generally followed a pretty straight course down the bluff, but once in awhile a crooked one went slewing, or another would get the advantage of the rollers and start off end first, and so roll on a curve and generally not reach the bottom, but lodge perhaps half way down. Some one would then have to go down and dislodge it.

One day a crooked log slewed and lodged. Tim Field went down to straighten it and send it on its course. While he was engaged two men came up with a log. They stopped on the brink and waited for Tim to get out of the way, balancing their big log with their "peevies."

They were bending forward, watching Tim, when somehow one of the "peevies" slipped, and the log started. The second man withdrew his tool to save himself from being hurled along with it. A cry of alarm broke from them.

"Tim! Oh, Tim! Look out!"

There was no time for the poor fellow to jump aside, and no human power could save him from being crushed by that huge descending log. We stood, horror stricken, peering over the edge of the bluff.

Downward rolled the log, a cloud of dust rising in its wake. For a dozen rods it rolled, gaining velocity as it descended, and then suddenly it struck a rock or some obstruction and gave a great bound, high over Tim's head, and struck the ground below, whence it rolled and tumbled to the foot.

Tim was untouched.

Although we rolled thousands of logs down that same bluff, I never saw a second log bound into [illegible] like that one. It seemed to us that [illegible] of Providence had interfered.—[illegible] Star.

A CHEMICAL CURIOSITY.

Carbide of Calcium and Water Produce a Brilliant Illuminating Gas.

Decidedly the most interesting and curious of recent chemical products is calcium carbide, or calcium acetylide, as it might be called from a theoretical chemical point of view. It was first described by Wohler, who made it by strongly heating an alloy of zinc and calcium with charcoal, but it is now turned out on a considerable scale by heating a mixture of dry lime and coal dust in an electric furnace. In other words, an immense electric current, such as is used in the production of aluminium, for example, is passed through the mixture, whereupon a part of the carbon takes the oxygen from the lime and carries it off as carbon monoxide gas, while another part of the carbon combines with the calcium thus set free. Analogous bodies, all of which are explosive, are formed with copper, silver, sodium and potassium. The noteworthy feature of the new compound, which is of a greenish gray color and somewhat resembles the mineral serpentine, is that, on contact with water, it develops acetylene, the hydrogen of the water combining with the carbon to form this gas, while the oxygen of the water forms lime by combination with the calcium.

From information kindly given by Dr. Henry Morton of Stevens institute it appears that the calcium carbide is claimed to be obtainable at a cost of £3 or £4 a ton. If this be so, the compound would promise well as a source of illuminating gas, since acetylene gas burns with a very luminous flame. In a country house, for example, it would be necessary only to have a closed vessel, charged with the calcium carbide and provided with an automatic stopcock, which would allow water to flow in as required. Then, the piping of the house being connected with the closed vessel, and with a small gas holder to regulate pressure, the light supply would be complete and automatic. A piece of carbide of calcium may be held in the hand and sprinkled with a few drops of water. A gas will then be developed which may be lighted with a match and will continue to burn as long as a few drops of water are sprinkled on the substance from time to time.—Cassier's Magazine.

HOW LOBENGULA DIED.

Lonely Grandeur of the Last Hours of the Bloody King of Matabele Land.

A correspondent, writing to a South African contemporary, supplies what he states is the true story of the death of the great Matabele chief, Lobengula. It is a pathetic story. The correspondent relates: "Lobengula, suffering from smallpox, worn out by his long flight, disappointed in his hope of peace and altogether broken down by the loss of his country, his power and possessions, came to a halt at last among the mountains north of the Shangani river.

"Here he begged his witch doctor to give him poison with which to end his life, but the man refused. The despairing chief went up the hill to the foot of the crag which tops it, and sitting there he gazed for a long time at the sun as it slowly sank toward the west. Then, descending, he again demanded poison of his doctor and insisted till finally it was given him. Once more ascending the slope, he seated himself against the krantz, took the poison and gazed at the setting sun, stolidly awaiting the death which presently put an end to his sufferings and his blood stained life.

"There is something pathetic and grand in the picture. It is the last scene of the great epic, the conquest of Matabeleland. His followers found him seated there in death, and piling stones and rocks around him they left him. Whether he was placed in his royal chair, flanked by guns and covered over with his blankets and other possessions, as described in The South African Review, I know not. All this may be true, and also that a strong palisade of tree trunks was planted around this spot, but I give the story as I heard it and believe that as it emanates from Mr. Dawson, it is the correct one."—Westminster Budget.

The Train Stopped For Mr. Polhemus.

Mr. Polhemus was very fond of duck shooting, and he used to go to a point near Chesapeake bay where the Pennsylvania had a flag station. He was always left off or taken on, whatever the train that passed might be. One day Mr. Polhemus got on a train with a new conductor, and after leaving Philadelphia he said to him, "I want to be let off at such a station." "Can't let you off. I've had no such orders," the conductor said. "Well, whether you let me off or not, the train will stop there," said Polhemus. "The train will not stop there," said the conductor and went on.

At Wilmington Mr. Polhemus interviewed the engineer, who knew him, and he said to the engineer, "I suppose you are going to have a hot box when we get near my flag station," and he slipped a $10 bill into the engineer's hand. As they neared the station the train slowed down, and when it came to a stop the engineer got off with his oil can and waste. Mr. Polhemus also got off with his gunbag and bade the conductor an affectionate goodby. A few days later an order was issued that Mr. Polhemus was to be let off or taken on at that station whenever he desired.

That at least is the story which is told at the Brooklyn club, and Mr. Polhemus has told it himself, although he said that he had no other influence with the Pennsylvania officials than that which was due to mutual respect and esteem.—Philadelphia Press.

STREETS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Odd Names Which Represent a Good Deal of History.

"A good deal of out of the way history has been crystallized into the names of New Orleans streets," said the traveler. "He who runs may read in the odd nomenclature of the Crescent City that its residents are not chips of old Plymouth rock. There is poetry as well as history in the avenues which center on Canal street, but the poetry is of another clime and the history that of a strange people.

"I suppose that in New Orleans, as in other cities, the oldest streets are those named after trees and plants, but instead of running against the endless procession of Spruce, Mulberry, Cedar, Pine, Chestnut and Walnut streets you come upon such tropical streets as Magnolia, Laurel and Tchoupitoulas. You are reminded that the gulf waters are near and Mexico just out of reach.

"There is a brave array of the saints in the street directory. That English Presbyterians were not the early settlers seems pretty clear when you walk up St. Charles, St. Claude, St. Joseph, St. Peter or St. Andrew. 'Felicity' and 'Elysian fields' also indicate states of mind with which the Pilgrims were not overmuch in sympathy.

"New Orleans streets are not quite without ordinary American names. There are a few survivors, and in each case they have a sterling historical significance. Take Jackson, Camp, Magazine, Hospital, Custom House, Canal, Rampart, for instance, and three or four epochs of a proud history rise at a breath.

"There has always been a distinct and dainty literary life on the lower Mississippi. The school of creole writers, of which George W. Cable is the leading exponent, has had quite a vogue. Fiction and poetry of more than usual value appear in the editions of several of the New Orleans papers. I wonder whether the strong representation from the nine muses in the avenues of the city is part cause or sequence of this. Calliope, Euterpe, Clio and Melpomene seem like old friends when you see them ballotined on the corner lampposts, and you greet with real pleasure your old classic flames, the Dryades and that staunch bard of antiquity, Homer.

"Longfellow had something to say about the poetry of the Philadelphia streets where he lays the concluding scene of 'Evangeline.' But the mellow Acadian words which flow along his hexameters live again in names of New Orleans streets. Here is a short list which sounds as if taken from the directorial of Paris or Madrid: Carondelet, Esplanade, Chartres, Dauphine, Leontine, Baronne, Poydras, Perdido, Ursulines, Dupre, Constance, Conti, Bienville, Bourbon, Kerlerec, Prytania, Lapeyrouse, Valmont. Whatever else they may be, they are scarcely English."—New York Mail and Express.

Young Men and Church.

"The Young Man and the Church," by Edward W. Bok in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, attempts the following explanation of why young men of today generally shun religious services:

The modern pulpit is sluggish and stagnant. Old churchgoers have again and again confessed to me that Mr. —— was a little dry this evening, and the temptation to shut my eyes did come, I grant you. Now, this is why young men will not attend 99 out of every 100 religious services. They lack interest. I must not be misunderstood and have thrown at me the accusation that the young man of today is a paragon of wisdom, and that he thinks he knows it all. He is not a paragon of wisdom nor anything else. The assertion that he is too self assertive comes principally from those whom he, in the very nature of things which prefers young manhood to old age, pushes to the wall. He does not claim to be any better than was his father as a young man, but neither is he any worse. At the same time, while he differs only in the minor sense that each generation must necessarily differ from the preceding one, it is unjust to ask him to accept in 1895 the methods in vogue in 1825. With changing conditions come different demands, spiritual as well as material.

An Innocent Bridelet.

If girls will marry, they should have their eyes opened beforehand and know something about what is coming. There is no more fruitful source of wedded unhappiness than ignorance. Take the care of the household. The girls get married without knowing the first thing about these duties. It was a typical and sweet bridelet who presided over the dinner table at which her husband and herself sat. He remarked that the tomatoes were nice and asked if they were canned. She didn't know, but rang the bell, and when the maid came she said, "Mary, are these canned tomatoes?" Mary said they were, and her husband declared they were as nice as any he had ever eaten, wasn't it wonderful, etc. The bridelet thought awhile, and then, with her wise little head on one side, remarked, "Upon my word, George, I don't see why they grow any vegetables any more, because the canned ones are really just as good!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE "NEW MAN."

Incident of the Day When Women Shall Carry the Latchkeys.

"Er—Mildred," he said a trifle nervously as his better half laid down the morning's paper, and, lighting a cigarette, prepared for her departure to the city. "Mildred, dear, do you think you could spare me a little money today?"

His wife glanced at him impatiently. "What, again, George?" she said. "Why, I only gave you your housekeeping allowance on—let me see—Thursday, wasn't it? Really some of you men seem to think we women are made of money!"

"You forget, my dear," he remarked, "there are the girl's wages, and the water rate, and the children both want new boots."

"Didn't I give you the money for that?" she asked.

"No, dear, that was for the flannel for little Milly's warm petticoats I'm making.

"Besides, dear, I—don't be angry, will you?—I saw such a cheap pair of trousers at the winter clearance sale yesterday that I couldn't resist buying them, and you know I've hardly a rag to my back."

"Always your cry, George," she said angrily. "Really your extravagance in dress is something sinful. It is a pity you haven't got to go and earn the money. You'd know its value then. Here, take this, and for goodness' sake do try to pay some of your household bills with it and not fritter the money away on a lot of trash."

"There's a dear, good, darling wife," he cried joyfully. "Let me help my Mildred on with her coat," he added, following her into the hall. "What time will you be home?"

"Can't say, I'm sure," she answered. "I've got a lot to attend to at the office today, and I shall drop into the club for an hour or so after, so you needn't wait for dinner."

"Oh, that'll be nice!" he responded. "I've got my woman coming to wash today, and the girls and I are going to put up clean curtains and things. Give me a kiss, dearest. There—there's your bus going now."

And as the breadwinner dashed out after the passing vehicle George blew her a parting kiss and went up stairs to bathe the children.—Chicago Tribune.

A Reasonable Theory.

"Sambo, they tell me that you have turned doctor?"

"Yes, sah! yes, sah. I'ze dun turned doctor, sah. I'ze a specialist, sah."

"Indeed? What is your specialty?"

"De grip, sah."

"Do you mean to say, Sambo, that you understand the grip as well as our great physicians who have given years of study to it?"

"Indeed I do, sah; much better, sah. Fact. I spec' I'ze the only medical gemman in de kentry who hez de only exact, k'rect ideah 'bout de grip, sah."

"Well, what is your theory?"

"Waal, sah, w'en a man hez de grip, sah, he hez all de sym'toms of all de diseases that dar am in de hull medical naterial, sah. He hez sym'toms of de roomatiz an de jandice an de fever'n ager an de measles an de stummick complaint an consumption an yeller fever an smallpox an all de odder diseases."

"Yes, but how do you treat the disease?"

"Tain't no disease, but it am a complicashun of all de odder diseases. Consequently de only way to treat de disease am to give it all de remedies for all de odder diseases."

"Well, did you do it?"

"Sartainly, sah. I went froo de 'pothecary shop an picked out a little sample of all de medicines dar is an den stirred 'em all up togedder in a big water pail, an den of co'se I had a remedy dat would cure de hardest case of grip yo' can scare up."

"Did you try your remedy on any patients, Sambo?"

"Yes, sah, I tried it on fo' or five patients, sah."

"Well, how did it work?"

"Waal, sah, it would have worked first class, but all de patients had to up an die befo' de medicine got any chance 'tall to onerate sah."—New York World.

WORK OF CUSTOMS INQUISITORS.

Singular Credulity of These Sharp Men Who Look Out For Smugglers.

Man has been variously defined by the philosophers as a rational animal, a laughing animal and a cooking animal, says an exchange. Why not also a smuggling animal? For of all the many manifestations of that original sin which standeth not in the following of Adam smuggling is surely the most widespread. You may find grocers who do not sand the sugar, and you may find churchgoers who make a point of following the sermon from start to finish. But if you would find the man who scorns to smuggle you will have to search industriously and long—longer and more industriously even than if the object of your quest were that preux chevalier who disdains to travel in a first class carriage with a third class ticket.

Smuggling might even be defended—as murder has been—by philosophic processes of ratiocination. Suppose, for instance, that you, an Englishman, are on the point of traveling in France. You are a smoker and are fully persuaded in your own mind that smoking is beneficial, if not indeed absolutely necessary to your health. From information received you are aware that from Calais to Marseilles and from Bordeaux to Belfort nothing fit to smoke can be obtained. There are places, it is true, where fourpenny bocks can be obtained for a franc apiece. But that is an extravagant price to pay, and from your childhood upward you have been taught to consider extravagance a sin. For the rest, you can obtain two sorts of cigarettes. There are certain so called Turkish cigarettes—the Vizir—which taste principally of the paper in which they are rolled, and there are also the Caporal cigarettes. But it is notorious, and it was principally because they were always smoking those Caporal cigarettes, that the French were beaten by the Germans in the great war. Therefore you argue with yourself thus:

"It is a question," you say to yourself, "between damaging my health, if not indeed my moral character, by smoking French tobacco and defrauding the French of a few centimes. Of two evils one should always choose the less."

Of course there is always the third alternative of declaring the contraband goods and paying the duty on them. But that does not occur to you. As the song says, "You can't think of everything, can you?" So you put your cigars in your boots, or in the lining of your hat, or in any other place that ingenuity suggests, and stride through the custom house with your head in the air, and exhibit genuine indignation when the douanier fumbles about suspiciously among the undergarments at the bottom of your portmanteau.

Considering all things, custom house officials are a gentle and unsuspicious race of men. With all the painful experience of the deceitfulness of human nature that comes their way one would expect them to be invariably skeptical of the traveler's assertion that he has nothing to declare. As a matter of fact, they are very generally credulous, especially in foreign parts.

BLOND HEROES GONE.

Novelists Complain That Modern Young Men Are Dark Haired.

Where has the fair haired laddie gone? A lady novelist, writing to a contemporary, complains that the golden haired youth is fast becoming extinct, and that heroes of fiction, to be true to nature up to date, must be endowed with dark locks.

It was but a week or two ago that I commented on the discovery, made by an observant schoolmaster, that red haired boys were now comparatively rare, so we are presumably reaching an era when the Saxon type of man will no longer exist.

This is regrettable from a picturesque point of view, but there seems little reason why the novelist should be exercised by the disappearance of the blond male from our midst. It is my firm opinion that if the matter could be put to the vote it would be found that the majority of girls—who are of course the largest consumers of fiction—prefer the hero with soft, "doggy" brown eyes and blue black hair to the insipid flaxen polled and blue eyed lover.

But in any case there is no reason why the novelist should not give his or her readers what they like, and if fair haired men really are so scarce and really are admired it will be all the more agreeable to meet with them in fiction instead of commonplace dark men such as one encounters in real life.—Lady's Pictorial.

No More Singing.

Twenty years ago in Italy melody was to be heard all over the country. The laborer going home to bed through the vines sang his stornello or his rispetto to the sleeping fields. The boy who drove his yoked oxen or cows in the big square cart beguiled the way with song, joyous or amorous. The guitar and the mandolin were heard at dusk at every farmhouse door, and in the streets of the town youths went singing and playing till the moon was high.

There was music all over the land, along the hedgerows as in the city lanes, under the poplars and mulberries as beneath the walls of citadel and baptistry. How many a time at sunset or in the starlight have I listened to the beautiful canzone of the peasantry when the sweetness of the vine flower filled the atmosphere or the dropped acacia blossom shed its smell on garden paths. Now rarely are these wood notes wild ever heard to lighten and spiritualize toil.—Ouida in Nineteenth Century.

The Toes.

The second toe should be longer than the others to denote an artistic temperament. Here sentimentalism dwells and romance and imagination. If the larger toe is strong and broad, the inclination toward realism will be checked by a good amount of practical sense. In the purely artistic foot the little member of the five should curl inward. Its arching upward denotes a passionate nature. The women of southern countries are noted for this distinction.—New York Mercury.

One Habit Corrected.

"I don't know whether I will be able to break him of all the habits I do not like," said the engaged girl, "but the first one I stopped for him was just easy."

"What habit was that?" asked the other girl.

"The habit he had of proposing to me two or three times a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Adam Clarke, even when a boy, had a memory so phenomenal that after hearing a sermon lasting an hour he could go home and repeat the whole verbatim, imitating the manner, voice and gestures of the preacher.

Frederick the Great had a sneering, disagreeable voice, that corresponded well with the cynical utterances he was in the habit of making.

THE OLD LADY WANTS TO KNOW.

Everybody Else In the Street Car Found Out Also as She Inquired.

I was greatly amused yesterday, in common with a round 40 of my fellow passengers, at the neat dressing down that was given to a young man in a Cottage Grove avenue car by an elderly lady, who, I am given to understand, was laboring at the time under a not unnatural irritation, it being the first time that she and the young man had met apparently after some perfidious conduct on his part toward a niece of the old lady's. At least I should gather all this from the conversation. The old lady got her victim where she was certain he could not get away and then went for him in a voice that rivaled Tamagno's in power and penetration.

"Got back from your wedding trip, have you? Hope you enjoyed yourselves."

The young man grinned. A man and a woman opposite nudged each other.

"When are you going to be at home to your friends?"

"Oh, come up and see us any time."

"Shall I bring Mary?"

A cold dampness began to display itself under the young man's hat lining.

"Certainly. Bring your niece along. My wife will be delighted to see her."

"I see you've got the hang of it pretty quick. He, he, he! You say 'my wife' as if you'd been married three years instead of three weeks."

The audience began to get interested. They bent their glances in the direction of the young man and his merciless, persistent persecutor. She went on at the top of her voice:

"You haven't heard the news, have you?"

Everybody strained their ears to listen for it.

"Mary's going to be married."

The young man nerved himself.

"Ah! I'm very glad to hear it."

"Yes. You know, just after you found out she didn't have any money Bert Drexel came up from Bloomington"—

"I'm very glad indeed," repeated the young man, rising hastily, while a broad grin spread over the dress circle as it realized that it was witnessing a first class domestic comedy free of charge, "but here's my street."

The old lady looked up at the lamppost. "Gone three blocks farther south, haven't you?"

But the young man had thrown himself from the car. The fight died out of her honest brown eyes and the red from her indignant face, and the set expression on the wrinkled lips melted into a ripple of mirth provoking laughter. "I guess I done George up in great shape, pa. Didn't I?"

The old gentleman who was with her simply nodded his head. He didn't seem to see any fun in the situation. I thought to myself that he might have had some such an experience himself in the days of youth, and I fell to thinking how seldom the curtain is lifted from some of the dreams of life.—Chicago Dispatch.

SCIENTIFIC CLOTHES CLEANING.

An Expert Formula That Will Help the Home Renovator.

The chemistry of cleaning clothes is set forth in a scientific magazine, and while women will care little for the technical part of the operation the story of the actual process suggests a useful modus operandi. Take, for instance, says The American Analyst, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of trousers of black broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapsuds and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rubs the dirty places, and, if necessary, puts it through a second time, then rinses it through several waters and hangs it up to dry on the line. When nearly dry, he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron is pressed over that until the wrinkles are out, but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny.

Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and pressing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises up and brings the nap with it. Cloths should always have a suds made especially for them, as in that which has been used for white cotton or woolen clothes lint will be left in the water and will cling to the cloth.

In this manner the same coat and trousers can be renewed time and time again and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings and look better every time because of them.

The Letters of Erasmus.

The letters of Erasmus are a rich mine full of materials for a study of the sixteenth century in many aspects and not only in its religious controversies. We have an insight into courtly, social and literary life. The paid tutor in the prince's house had now become a regular institution. We see the value of a dedication to a wealthy patron. We have a vivid picture of what traveling must have been, the difficulty of procuring carriages, the slow pace by horseback, the wretched taverns.

How we pity poor Erasmus in that journey from Basle to Louvain with his frail constitution, arriving at Aix after a fearful shaking on bad roads and being regaled with cold carp by the precentor and next day at the vice provost's with nothing but eels and "bacalao," salt cod almost raw. Though suffering much from illness aggravated by the journey, he managed to reach Louvain, where his miseries culminated in an attack of what was supposed to be the plague, and hardly any one would come near him. He concludes, however, thus: "I send doctors to the devil, commend myself to Christ and am well in three days."—Gentleman's Magazine.

Irritant Drugs.

The use of tea and coffee, says an authority who includes tobacco as well, is injurious and ought not to be indulged in by those who seek to place themselves in the best condition to resist disease, because they belong in the category of irritant drugs. These, by rousing the vital forces to get rid of the poison, provoke the action which is mistakenly supposed to be an added force, whereas this action is only one of self preservation. It will readily be seen how much supporting and building up of the system there is in such substances by trying to live on them to the exclusion of other things. The result would prove the absurdity of the idea.—New York Times.

Literary Chicago.

And this sign actually stares one in the face from a bookshelf in one of the literary centers of a down town store, "Damaged Children's Books at Half Price."—Chicago [illegible].

His Anxiety.

Professor (to his wife)—Elise, I have promised to deliver an address tomorrow evening on the rational exercise of the memory. Don't let me forget about it.—Fliegende Blätter.

At the Volcano.

"I can't tell where the smoke comes from.
It is to me quite strange."
"Why, don't you know," her brother said,
"It's from the mountain range."
—New York World.

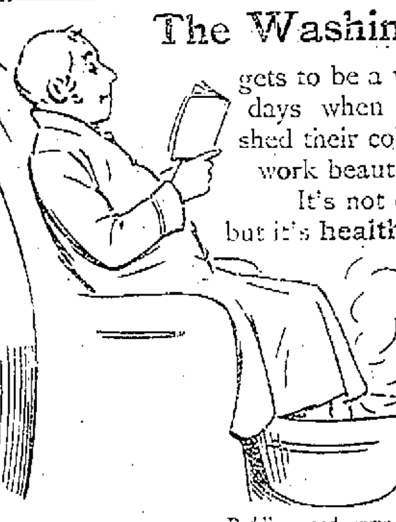
Asking the Wrong Man.

Borrowell—What would you do if you were me?

Buggins—Pay myself the $10 you owe me.—Philadelphia Record.

Two Pictures.

Because it rains so very hard
She will not go to church,
But at matinees on stormy days
We find her in her perch.


The Washing of the Feet gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearline does this work beautifully.

It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors recommend Pearline as a soak for rheumatism.

Try it in the bath. It will give you a new idea of cleanliness. Bathing with Pearline is a perfect luxury.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 432 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

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PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Wasting diseases and all effects of Self Abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to CURE or REFUND THE MONEY. Circular free. Address CALUMET MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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P. P. P. PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases. MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D. Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured. (Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief: it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

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are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep them he will get them for you. Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.

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Advertise in the Journal

PEARCE AND PLENTY

WHERE THE TOILERS AND THE MOILERS EAT IN LONDON.

Bart Kennedy Describes a Restaurant Where a Meal Can Be Had For 6 Cents. The British Workingman at Close Range. A Place Where All Are Suspected.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, March 25.—Pearce's restaurant stands on the corner of Waterloo road and New Cut, in the parish of Lambeth. It is patronized solely by the very poor, for this is the southeast part of this mighty London and is lived in by scarcely any one save mechanics, laborers and others whose lot it is to work the life out to keep the life in.

To the right as you go into the restaurant is a great counter, behind which the cooking is done and the orders attended to. Girls do the cooking, and two frowsy looking boys act as waiters. The tables at which the people sit and eat have marble tops, the reason of which, I suppose, is because they are easy to clean. They are set in rows through high wooden stalls.

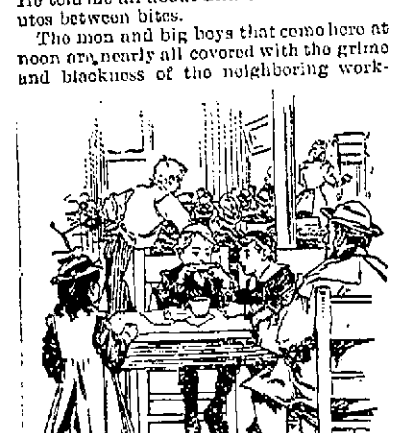
All For a Penny.

Here you can get things very cheap. For a penny you can get a thick slice of bread and butter and a cup of coffee or tea or cocoa. For threepence you can get a rasher of bacon and an egg. For a penny you will get a grilled herring, for 3 halfpence a grilled haddock. A piece of currant cake is a halfpenny. Yorkshire pudding is a penny. A plate of roast beef and potatoes is fourpence. And so it goes. Sixpence will get you all you wish to eat. The quality is not the best in the world, but to the people that come here quantity is the thing.

Hanging above the main door is the sign, "Pearce and Plenty." It is a bad pun, to be sure, but to the heart of the English from high to low the pun is very dear. The point is on the face of it, so to speak, and necessarily doesn't take long to find out.

Little school lads come here at noon and get a halfpenny cup of tea or coffee or cocoa, as the case may be, to drink along with their lunch. Now and then two of them will share a single cup together, each drinking from the saucer in turn. They range from 5 to 10 years old, and some of their heads hardly reach to the top of the counter when they are giving their orders. Their lunch, which usually consists of a couple of slices of bread and butter, is given them by their mothers in the morning before they leave for school. This is wrapped up in paper and stowed away in the biggest jacket pocket along with marbles, string, a peg top and other treasures. They are interesting little fellows, and it is a pleasure to study them. You should have seen the eyes of one of them open with delight yesterday when I bought him a big piece of currant cake. He told me all about himself in three minutes between bites.

The men and big boys that come here at noon are nearly all covered with the grime and blackness of the neighboring work-



SHARING THE CUP.

shops. Like the school lads, some of them bring along their own lunches. All comers have the privilege of doing this if they give an order at the counter, however small.

A Deadly Monotony.

They are a strange, haggard looking people, these London toilers. The wear and tear of life in this city of cities show in their faces. They have that peculiar eager look which belongs to certain habitual dwellers in all great cities—that look which presages the horror of revolution.

In the restaurant they talk over the affairs of the workshop and its relation to themselves—what they are doing, how they are doing it, how much a week they get and so on. If you say a word to them of America, however, they listen eagerly. They look upon it as a desirable land for the workingman, and they long to go to it. I find that the fact of their hearing bad reports about it now and then doesn't bother them at all. I guess the real cause of the wish to leave their own country is the deadly monotony of their lives and the nomadic instinct which is more or less in every man.

They are not so big or so strong looking as the average American workingman, nor are they as intelligent.

There is a statue of Queen Victoria in this restaurant. It is life size and stands in a niche in the wall off over to the left. Near it is a picture of a fisher maiden looking out wistfully over the sea, presumably for the return of her lover. On the walls are temperance and godly inscriptions such as, "Use not intoxicating drinks," "Wine is a mocker," "Trust in the Lord" and so forth. High up over the counter and nearly opposite to the "Trust in the Lord" inscription is a business inscription which reads, "We give no trust."

No Chances Taken.

It would be impossible for a desperately hungry man to eat a meal in this restaurant without paying for it. You pay for your food the instant you get it—right on the nail. No chances are taken. It isn't like it is in America, where you get your fill first and pay the cashier afterward. No, indeed. The London business principle, at least this phase of it, appears to be that a man is a thief till you have found out that he is not, and even then that it is as well to treat him as one, so as to be on the safe side. And here I may say in passing that suspicion and general distrust of every one appear to be the keynote of the character of London's lowest class. A stranger is looked upon as a wolf seeking those that he may devour. If he goes to look for lodgings, the landlady surveys him from head to foot in that timid, shuddering way which belongs to those that have lived their lives in the midst of meanness, squalor and grinding down of soul and spirit. A woman stranger gets no earthly show at all. Half past 5 in the morning is a busy time for this restaurant. Then it is thronged with workingmen, young and old, who have to be at their work by 6 o'clock, and who drop in on their way to get a hot cup of coffee and to take a bite of bread. The business done at this time is the least paying of the whole day, for then all the men bring their own bread along, just as the school lads do at noon. All that they need is a halfpenny cup of coffee, for this is not their regular breakfast. It is only a sort of temperance cocktail—a physical bracer of the moral order. Breakfast time for them is from 8 to half past 8 o'clock, when they fill up the place again, with more paying results for the proprietor.

Quality of the Food.

The order most in vogue at this time is for a rasher of bacon, a fried egg, two slices of bread and butter and a large cup of coffee. This comes to fivepence. I must say that the rasher and egg are delicious, for I have tried them. They are just as good as what you can get on the Strand for five times the price. But the coffee is villainous. Ye gods! I defy the most expert chemist alive to give me the small change of it. It seems to me to be a sort of blend between tea that has been overboiled, ink and a suspicion of stale coffee grounds. The bread, however, was good, but the butter, which had been spread thinly over it beforehand with a knife, was on the same plane of excellence with the coffee. The only good thing concerning it was the fact that the restaurant people had been careful not to spread too much of it on. At 8 o'clock in the evening it closes up. Pearce withholds his "plenty" till the coming of another day.

BART KENNEDY.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL.

He Is Popular In Buffalo and Was Well Liked by Yale College Students.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, April 1.—The resignation of W. S. Bissell, which, when it takes effect, will add the prefix "ex" to the title of postmaster general, has set a lot of his Buffalo acquaintances to telling stories of his younger days. Although he was born in Oneida county, his parents moved here when he was 5 or 6 years old, and much of his boyhood was therefore passed in this city.

His middle name being Shannon, he was always called Shan by his schoolmates, with whom he was very popular, and he is remembered by many middle aged men here who knew him then as being tall and stout for his age, with a face in which the red glow of health was always prominent. His best friend was Ben Lander. Lander sat next him at school, and the homes of the two boys were adjoining. With a third, Horace Parmelee, they built a flat bottomed boat, from which they used to fish for hours in the waters of Niagara river.

In their fondness for fishing these boys were like most others, but Shan and Ben had one other amusement, not unique, it is true, but still not adopted by many. It was keeping a menagerie. This menagerie was located back of the Lander home. It consisted of snakes and turtles, a woodchuck, a flying squirrel and quite an extensive collection of white and field mice. These mammals and reptiles were kept in a lot of old barrels and boxes and their care occupied a good deal of time on the part of both boys. Sometimes Shan used to take baby snakes with him to school in his pockets, but whether he was ever thrashed for doing this is not of record. In the summer time the boys were wont to make long expeditions to the woods near Buffalo for the purpose of hunting up specimens to add to their collection.

After leaving the ward school at the age of 12 young Bissell was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar school in New Haven. He entered Yale at the age of 15. He was then 6 feet 10 inches tall, and in a letter to Horace Parmelee which is still preserved he mentioned the fact that every one told him he was growing and announced his height in an underscored paragraph. In college he was very popular, being made a member of the "spoons" committee of his class and of the Skull and Bones secret society. The importance of this latter, from the students' standpoint, will be understood by the non-Yale man when I explain that but three members of each class are allowed to join the society.

In spite of the fact that most people associate cigarette smoking with slender waisted men of the dude type, Mr. Bissell smokes the paper rolls, or did so recently, with much enjoyment. He began their use in 1882 during Grover Cleveland's campaign for governor. Bissell was then Mr. Cleveland's partner, and when the to be president first saw a cigarette between the lips of his legal coworker and political supporter there were words of expostulation.

"Bissell," said Mr. Cleveland, "I wish you would stop smoking those paper things. I would rather buy your cigars myself than to see cigarettes in your mouth."

Bissell said never a word, but Mr. Cleveland bought him a lot of cigars all the same and shortly afterward announced that if elected governor that fall he would be delighted to sign a bill for the suppression of cigarette smoking. Such a bill was passed during Cleveland's gubernatorial term and signed by him, but it prohibited the sale of cigarettes to boys only and is quite as much a dead letter in this state as it would be in any other.

During Mr. Cleveland's first term as president the New York reporters used to seize upon every possible occasion to interview Mr. Bissell regarding national politics, and this finally became so distasteful to him that nine times in ten when he went to the metropolis he made it a point to get into his hotel as late as possible, got to his room without registering and leave in the morning without even waiting to pay his bill, which always followed him to Buffalo. Mr. Bissell's signature is very much like Mr. Cleveland's, being very small, though the strokes of the letters are formed more boldly, and the lines are heavier than those in the president's signature.

JEROME WARD.

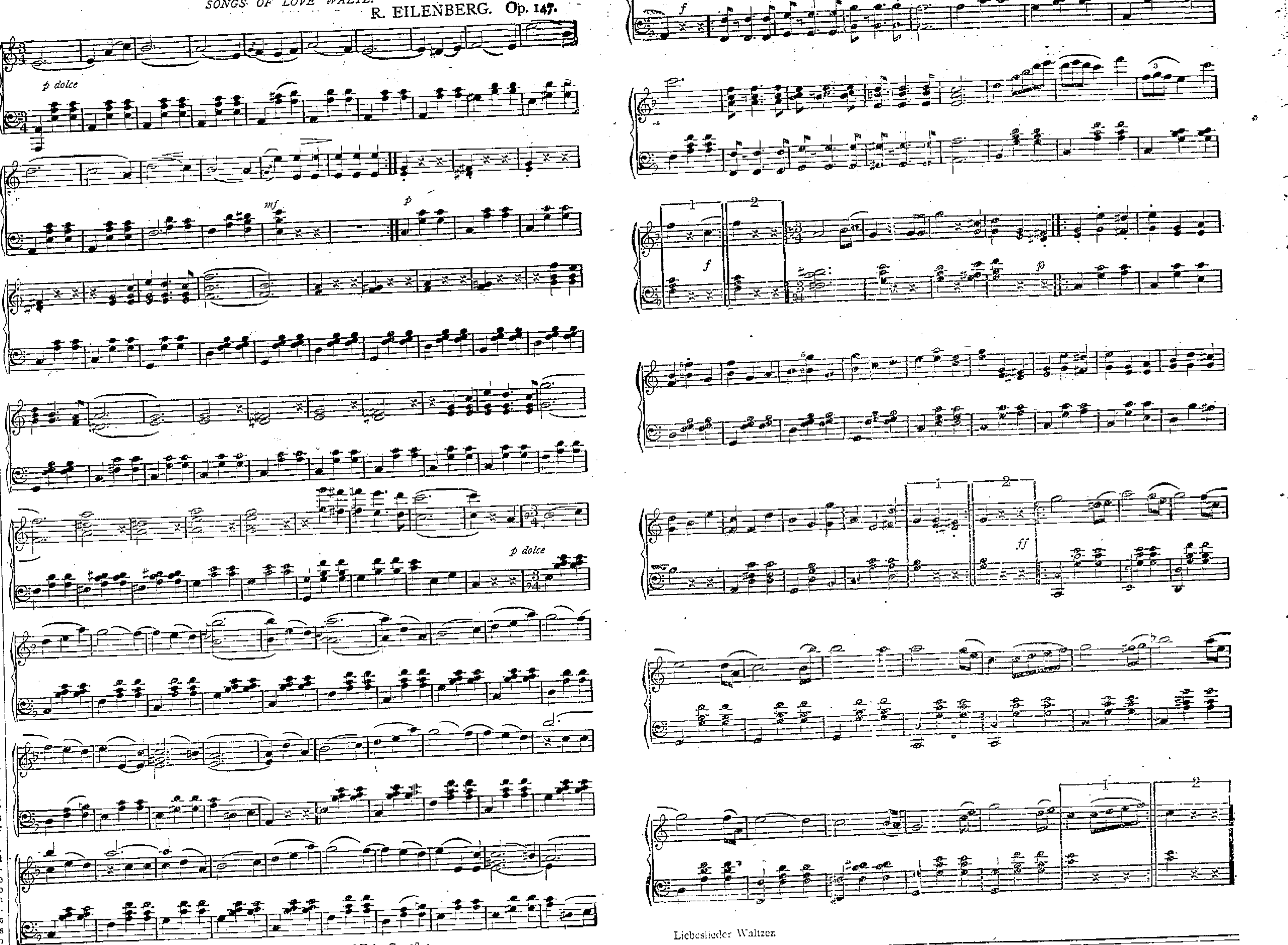
Chinese Indifferent to Pain.

"During four years of service as police surgeon in San Francisco," said a physician, "I saw some pretty severe cases of wounded Chinamen — yes, and China women too—and I declare their insensitiveness to pain seemed to be almost absolute. Part of it, I have no doubt, is due to racial, inherent stoicism, but I am also inclined to the opinion that the Chinese do not feel pain as we do. Now, I remember the case of a woman who was brought down to the city prison ward from Chinatown with her head literally split open in five places by one of the highbinders' hatchet men. From the very first to the last—I think she died—she gave no indication of pain and did not even refer to her injuries. The Chinese dislike our surgical appliances, our knives and saws, not, however, because of the pain they produce, but because that sort of treatment is foreign to their ideas."

Liebeslieder Waltzer.

SONGS OF LOVE WALTZ.

R. EILENBERG. Op. 147.



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Liebeslieder Waltzer.

SHORT STORY WRITERS.

Special Gifts of Many Bright Men and Clever Women.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—A foreign country is to one's own country, as has been said, a kind of posterity. This is specially true of literature. When an author is welcomed and praised abroad, he may rest assured that his fame will reach another generation. Whatever value the early Americans may have set on their writings immediately after the establishment of their independence they were not recognized as a literary people until early in the present century, when Washington Irving and subsequently Fenimore Cooper were accepted in Europe as authors of freshness, individuality and power. Since then our literary reputation has steadily and rapidly increased across the sea, and now most of our books are not only reproduced in Great Britain and her colonies, but are translated into the leading continental languages.

Our fame in fiction stands highest for short stories, and deservedly perhaps, for our novels and romances in general are not ranked there as equal to those of the old world, fast as they are gaining in originality and strength. Irving indeed won his first substantial renown by the "Sketch Book," the first volume of which he printed in London at his own expense, though Murray later gave him $2,000 for the complete work. It is a collection of short stories, the most notable of which are "Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and attracted immediate attention from its novelty and the beauty of its sentiment and style.

It must be more than 50 years since Edgar Allan Poe wrote the greater part of his short stories, collected and published posthumously as tales. They are the strangest and most remarkable of his writings, and on them his reputation rests. They have been translated into all modern languages and have been everywhere admired and lauded for their invention, subtlety, variety and perfectness of expression. There is nothing that approaches them in any literature. They stand alone, the unmistakable product of morbid genius, but the highest genius of its kind. They combine to a wonderful degree the poetic, metaphysical and mathematical faculties. Their language is so closely incorporated with the thoughts that the two are indivisible to the understanding. The "Fall of the House of Usher," the "Murders In the Rue Morgue," the "Descent Into the Maelstrom" and the "Facts In the Case of M. Valdemar" are not only original, but they are originality itself. They are unforgettable. Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" were probably written about the same time in divers periodicals, where they drew no attention whatever, and very slowly made their way to favor when presented under that title. As unlike Poe's stories as possible, they are models of their kind, and the style is faultless. No man, I venture to affirm, has ever written English prose like Hawthorne.

I have mentioned these departed authors—they live and will long live in their works—to show what a genius the Americans have had for short stories almost from the very beginning of their literature. And the genius is clearly continued, as we see by any number of living authors, some of them just coming on the stage. One reason unquestionably for their production in the last few years is the increased demand for them that has sprung up, not so much from the magazines, always in the market for them, as from daily newspapers throughout the country. Until recently the dailies did not publish them, though they had done so before the war. Literature, like everything else in this age, is commercial. It is not furnished unless it can be sold, and the higher the price paid the greater the supply and the better the quality. The rate for short stories has advanced in 10 or 12 years from 25 to 40 per cent, and the tendency is still upward. There are so many short story writers—more women perhaps than men—that they can hardly be enumerated. And they are springing up constantly—east, west and south.

One of the very best of the older group is Bret Harte, who, while editing The Overland in San Francisco 25 years since, contributed to its pages the "Luck of Roaring Camp," the "Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Tennessee's Pardner," "M'liss" and other idealized mining stories. They caught at once the ear of the English speaking race everywhere and precipitated him into fame, which still holds.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has done a number of capital short stories—in dainty fiction, of course—one of the best of them being "Marjorie Daw," which closes with an unidealizing surprise. He has a happy knack for such things, but he seems to prefer his cameo cut verse delicately perfumed.

Edward Eggleston accidentally secured fame by contributing a short story to Hearth and Home when he was its editor because some writer of fiction had failed to send in his manuscript. It had such success—this surprised him, as he had no idea of attempting anything of the kind—that he was induced to write other stories, mainly founded on his observations and experiences in the west.

Julian Hawthorne has shone in short stories. So have Edward Everett Hale, Edgar Fawcett, Brander Matthews, Charles B. Lewis, John Hay, Thomas Nelson Page, Owen Wistar, George W. Cable, Thomas A. Janvier, Richard Harding Davis, Wolcott Balestier, Joel Chandler Harris, Fred Stimson, Maurice Thompson and any number of men, young and middle aged.

Quite as many women as men do very clever short stories—Mary Wilkins, Harriet Prescott Spofford (her first, "In a Cellar," in The Atlantic, was not published for some time because it was thought to be a translation from the French), Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Julien Gordon (Mrs. S. V. Cruger), Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Kate D. Wiggin, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Louise Imogen Guiney, Frances Hodgson Burnett and dozens of others.

There is scarcely an end of the short story writers of both sexes. Many that have been mentioned have done long stories, too, but I refer to the short, which may be called a specialty of the country. Compared with the English short stories, they are superior, as the English themselves admit, having far more variety, flavor and originality. Only the French equal us in this line of literature, and they lack our force, freshness, raciness, individuality. It has often been said that it is harder to tell a story in from 5,000 to 10,000 words than to extend it to ten times the length, and this saying is true. Condensation of thought and expression, intellectual glimpses and fertile suggestiveness are among our gifts. This particular gift we displayed early in the century, with the recognition of our literature. It is still ours, and likely to be indefinitely. As a German critic said lately, "The Americans have made the short story peculiarly their own."

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

On Dangerous Ground.

"Jedge," said the colored witness, "I wish you please, suh, make that lawyer stop pesterin me."

"But he has a right to question you."

"Dat may be, jedge, but I'ze got a kind-er-rattlin in my head, en ef he worry me much fust thing you know I'll tell de truth, 'bout dis matter."—Atlanta Constitution.

A GROWING INDUSTRY

MARKETING FORESTS IN THE LOUISIANA PINE REGION.

The South Waking Up to Her Possibilities. Thousands of Acres Heavily Timbered. Massive Hard Pine Trees Straight as Arrows Find a Foreign Market.

[Special Correspondence.]

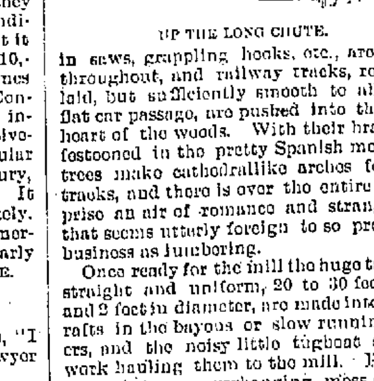
LAKE CHARLES, La., April 2.—The south is waking up to its possibilities with an energy that is likely to make New England's thrift pale before it. The development going on throughout the southern states is nowhere more clearly exemplified than here in Louisiana, the land of the Acadian and creole, of easy going plantation life and of French blood. The northern immigration has transformed its towns, business enterprises and social life, bringing out with distinctness its rich natural resources and waking it to the chances that await intelligent endeavor.

Nowhere is this seen more than in the lumber industry, which has suddenly sprung into prominence. Throughout the state's history its magnificent hard pine forests have stood unnoticed; the massive trees, straight as the most perfect arrow, with clear, clean trunks reaching high in air and the symmetry of their forms marred only by the festoons of Spanish moss clinging to the branches, have attracted no woodchopper, nor have the new residences of southern cities drawn upon them for material, it being rather the policy of the builders to ship lumber from the far northern mills at an added expense of freight and handling.

Here at Lake Charles have been erected 18 sawmills, and at other points along the gulf are a dozen more, all busy slicing up the magnificent hard pine logs into lumber of assorted sizes and for various uses. Up in the northern part of the state are the forests, and they are a sight to make the builder's heart beat faster. Nowhere can be found handsomer, straighter trees, and with their roots fastened deep in the rich southern soil they are standing thick and erect awaiting the woodman's ax.

Thousands on thousands of acres are covered with available wood, and the gangs of choppers make but small impress upon it. It is said that the lands owned by one company are so extensive that a gang of choppers might begin at one side and reaching the other side the trees would be large enough in their track for them to commence over again.

The old time methods which involved so much toilsome effort and so great a strain on the muscles of men and horses are done away with in this modern marketing of the southern forests. A lumber camp of Louisiana is entirely unlike the old time camps in Maine, New York or Michigan. New tools, modern inventions



UP THE LONG CHUTE.

in saws, grappling hooks, etc., are used throughout, and railway tracks, roughly laid, but sufficiently smooth to allow of flat car passage, are pushed into the very heart of the woods. With their branches festooned in the pretty Spanish moss the trees make cathedrallike arches for the tracks, and there is over the entire enterprise an air of romance and strangeness that seems utterly foreign to so prosaic a business as lumbering.

Once ready for the mill the huge trunks, straight and uniform, 20 to 30 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, are made into great rafts in the bayous or slow running rivers, and the noisy little tugboat sets to work hauling them to the mill. Puffing along between overhanging, moss draped trees with its slow moving burden of timber kept in line by energetic raftsmen, it makes a pretty picture. When arrived at the "boom" before the mill, the logs are herded together like so many animals ready for market and await their turn of a most curious contrivance.

This consists of a long trough leading from the water up a slope to the end of the mill. An endless chain, with projecting irons, runs along its deepest portion, and when the log, no matter what its size, is pushed and pulled by the spiked poles of the guides into line it rides easily and smoothly up the chute to its doom. Once entering the portals, a rule is applied, and its measurement is quickly taken. Then a rattle of grappling hooks, a rush of the log carriage, a whir of saws, and slice after slice of the great trunk is whittled off and sent on its way down the room to end in smooth boards and pickets. That nothing may be lost the ultimate refuse goes up another chute to the roof of the engine house and becomes fuel for the motive power of the mill.

The daily output of each mill runs up into the tens of thousands of feet, yet the supply of logs in the boom seems undiminished.

In thus developing its natural resources, which are so close at hand, and which have so valuable and remunerative a power wrapped up in their sturdy bosoms, the "new south" is making forward strides which can but commend it to the entire nation. Much of the capital employed in these enterprises is from the north. Northern men are animating and managing these mills, and investors are realizing what can be accomplished in this little known and less studied region. On the cleared lands farmers are settling, and rice and cotton are growing in fields where a year ago were unbroken forests. Thus is the lumber business doing the south good in two ways—by furnishing an income and enlarging its tillable area. The great trainloads of lumber that go northward into Texas and the prairie states and the shiploads that are carried from gulf ports to foreign lands tell how extensive and profitable is this new and growing industry.

C. M. HARGER.

Japan's Tower of Victory.

Japan is to have its own Eiffel tower. The Eastern World, published in Yokohama, announces that a number of Japanese patriots in Tokyo have conceived the idea of so commemorating their victories. The tower will be 1,000 feet high, and the lowest story is to contain an exhibition of national industries, while the highest will be a Walhalla devoted to the statues of Japanese patriots who have died for their country. The cost is to be $350,000, and European contractors are invited to send estimates.

BABY'S HANDS.

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Soft as angels' plumy wings,
Naught to do but grow
Awkwardly you move about,
Up and down and in and out,
Tell me, do you know
Why such antics you go through?
What you're trying now to do?
Where you want to go?

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Clutching as your cradle swings
At this nothingness,
Who can tell what you will hold
When your grasp is firm and bold?
Maybe honor—maybe gold—
Maybe nothingness!

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Whatsoe'er the future brings,
There'll be work for you.
Though you still be soft and white,
You cannot your duties slight
While there's work to do.
There'll be burdens to be lifted,
From the bad good must be sifted,
From the false, the true.
And though you're so soft and small,
Of this work a part will fall,
Little hands, on you.

—Womankind.

Conditions Reversed.

A very pretty girl was sitting in a Colorain avenue car the other day. At a corner there jumped in a young man, evidently a bill collector on his rounds. "Why, Nellie!" said he. "Where have you been so long?"

"Home," said Nellie demurely.

"Thought you was hammering same old typewriter for Plank & Plunk."

"Well, I ain't."

"What you doing?"

"I'm married."

"Married!" exclaimed the youth. "Gee whiz! Who'd you marry?"

"Mr. Horace Plunk."

The face of the youth grew blank. "I can't see what you married him for."

Nellie blushed and then dimpled into an amused smile. "I got tired having him dictate to me."—Cincinnati Tribune.

RAGE FOR SPANGLES.

OLIVE HARPER IS UNABLE TO SEE THE END OF IT.

They Are Seen on Almost Every Garment and Seem to Be Growing Larger—Handsome Gowns For the Home—Fashionable Peacock Trimmings.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—It is impossible to imagine just how far this sudden rage for spangles will go. They are, as I said before, seen on almost every garment, but the most of them have been small and of brilliant luster. Now we are shown disks nearly an inch in diameter. These are strung on strings and then pressed flat against the material whereon they are to be displayed, one overlapping the other. One dress had clusters of three lines, each four inches long, set at irregular intervals over her dress skirt. The center line was set about an inch lower than the others. The dress on which these were placed was

SUPERB SPRING APPAREL.

a russet green peau de soie, with a wide circular skirt. These large spangles are called sequins, but are made of burnished metal and have blue and green lights. There were but two clusters of these spangles, one on each side of the waist, almost touching the draped belt. On the front of the waist were two narrow lines of mink fur in points. The rest of the waist was entirely plain. At the neck was a stock of green silk muslin. There were lace caps to the sleeves. The pattern in this lace was followed with green and russet red floss silk, and it made a very effective arrangement. This gown was intended for a visiting costume. The dainty little bonnet worn with it was of natural straw edged with pink pearl beads. On the front was a very full peasant bow of lace, above which were set several tulips and their buds.

A very elegant promenade costume for a young lady was made of old rose cloth. The skirt did not flare greatly, though it hung full in the back, and it was tailor finished. The waist was to a short point and double breasted, with four very large smoke pearl buttons, and there was a rolling collar and also cuffs of slate colored cloth. The short cape was fulled to a very short yoke and lined with maize taffeta. The cape was tailor finished and had a deep flat collar of slate cloth. This cloth was of the finest quality, glossy and lustrous. With that suit was provided a hat of old rose French chip trimmed with changeable brown velvet and a fancy osprey feather.

These short capes are made of two circles, cut down sufficiently to bring them even, and the upper edge is then plaited to the small round yoke. They look well, but are small protection in a windy day.

I saw another very striking and stylish outdoor costume. The skirt was of the heavy ribbed crepon in two shades of brown. The skirt was a medium godet style. The two shades in the crepon had a sort of underlying greenish bronze shade that showed fitfully between the seal and tan and made it very rich. With this was worn a tight fitting jacket of tan cloth box stitched on each seam. Down each seam there was also a piping of bias brown velvet. The pockets were postiche and partially covered with velvet. There was a brown velvet yoke on the jacket which was perforated in a fancy pattern. The collar was of the tan cloth partially covered with velvet, and this collar ended with revers trimmed in the same way. There were perforated velvet plastrons on the sleeves too. The bonnet was white chip, bordered with fur and having black tips and gold colored aigrette. So much for out of door apparel.

For home attire there are many beautiful things, the newest of which are the sicilienne and figured poie de chevre. Brillantine is also shown as the foundation of many of the newest gowns. It always was pretty, and it is prettier than ever now, as the finish is finer and more lustrous. There are some new effects shown in clouded and mottled crepons.

There was a gown of dark gray brillantine made with a very much distended skirt, plainly finished. There was a crushed belt of ruby velvet and a trimming on the waist made of ruby velvet ribbon. With this was a slashed collarette of ruby velvet. The sleeves were simple gigots. This gown had an elaborate appearance, while in reality it was of the simplest. The ruby and gray make an excellent combination for any one young enough to bear it. The other gown for home wear was of cadet gray whipcord,

HOME ATTIRE.

very closely woven, so that it was almost as lustrous as silk. The skirt hung in loose, natural folds in the back and fitted in front. Across the bottom there was an embroidered pattern done in black and silver. The same design was wrought upon the sleeves, with more of the metal and less of the black. Around the arms there are simulated figures of vandyke lace, and a wide bow and ends of silver gray moire ribbon finishes this elegant costume. I should have mentioned that the waist is a plain gathered one, and that around the neck and wrists are bands of peacock flues. These peacock trimmings will doubtless have a vogue, as they are the only soft trimmings matching the luster of the metallic spangles.

OLIVE HARPER.

COUP'S HIPPOPOTAMUS.

It Was Useful to the Showmen and to an Unscrupulous Sunday Paper.

[Special Correspondence.]

ROCHESTER, April 1.—"The recent death of W. C. Coup, the showman, whose name must be very well known throughout the United States," said a veteran newspaper man of this city in one of the hotels today, "reminds me of a fake newspaper sensation that was worked here some 12 or 13 years ago in which Coup's hippopotamus played the part of leading fictional character.

"Coup, who was then in his days of decline as a showman, was running a tent exhibition which he called an unequaled equescurriculum. I have never seen this name since he used it, and I don't know just what it meant. It had something to do with horses, of course, and his show was made up mostly of them, but his hippopotamus was his pride and joy, and its remarkable qualities were made the chief feature of his advertising. Now, there was then in this town a Sunday newspaper, since dead, the publishers of which were about as near collapse as was Coup. So closely hauled was the sheet that the street sales were nursed every Sunday as they have rarely been watched on any other paper, for if they fell below a certain figure any week it would be impossible to raise enough money to pay for the paper stock, and that meant dire distress. This condition had become so serious and so chronic that finally one Saturday night the two young proprietors took counsel together, and if there were no real selling sensation in sight they used to invent one.

"One Saturday night things looked pretty blue about the office. Nothing at all was in view, and it did seem as if there was no chance whatever of the requisite number of papers being sold. At about 10 o'clock in the evening one of the proprietors had an idea. He communicated it to the other fellow, who agreed that it was a good one. Then the man with the scheme went into a little den that was shut off from the rest of the office, sat down and wrote hard and fast till about 1 o'clock. Every few minutes the other proprietor would reach in through the little hole in the wall and take whatever was finished of the story, read it over, embellish it with subheads and give it to the foreman. Meantime the composing room door was locked, so that no one could get in or out, and the office served the men with coffee and sandwiches free.

"The paper was held an hour that morning, but when it did come out it kicked up a big sensation. On the first page, leading everything, was a four column account of the escape of Coup's hippopotamus—Coup had been showing here that week—as the equescurriculum was being loaded on the train to go to Canandaigua, the next stand. More than half the story was double leaded, and it was all told in the most detailed and matter of fact style. The copy had even been cut in four line takes, so that the article should have the appearance of having been got out in extreme haste. The big beast, according to the fake story, had rushed off to the northeast of the city after his escape, had found his way to Irondequoit bay and had plunged into its waters, after destroying some acres of standing crops and several apple orchards.

"The local regiment of militia, the story concluded, had been called out and had pursued the animal, but in vain, and as a last resort a ten pounder cannon had been taken to the spot and was being trained upon the hippopotamus when the reporter had to leave for the office so that the paper should have the story. All day long that Sunday the people of Rochester streamed down to the bay, anxious to see the ruined crops and orchards and to learn what was the result of the cannonade that was about to begin when the reporter left. The homeward bound stream began pretty early, but the tide of those going down did not abate till long after noon. Meantime the street sales of the paper boomed as it was hoped they would, and the old drum cylinder press on which the sheet was worked was kept running till 11 o'clock, and then the stock of paper on hand ran out. Next day the publishers got a telegram from Coup for 5,000 copies of the paper, and the total financial returns were sufficient not only to pay for the paper stock used, but the wages of the compositors as well. It's more than an even chance that the after effects of the fake were bad enough to make up for the little boom the story gave the paper, but there is no question that it was a success that day."

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

Planets With Three Colored Suns.

For hundreds of years it has been the dream of the speculative astronomer to prove that life exists in some form on part or all of the millions of stars which surround us. For ages men believed that our globe was the center of all things, and that the stars and planets moved about it like the automatic celestial bodies in an observatory. Today it is positively known that our little world is but a grain of sand floating in the great sea of space, and that myriads of other similar grains, some smaller and some larger, also float in the same ethereal ocean and have so floated for millions of years without coming in collision with each other. So, too, it is with the sun. Some imagine that the great warm, brazen orb which is just now forcing spring up the valley is the only one in the great universe. Astronomers believe differently and have proven, to their own satisfaction at least, there are hundreds of such bodies, each surrounded by his train of planets. Some sets of planets, like our solar system, have but one sun, others two or three. One of the greatest curiosities in the matter of plural suns is exhibited in what is known as the "solar system of Gamma," where each planet has continuous daylight furnished by three suns, each of a different color. Neither of the three blazing orbs mentioned is of the white color of our sun, that solar trinity being composed of suns yellow, blue and green. They are so set in space that when one is at the zenith another is either rising or setting. What a glorious sight that must be to a possible observer in the system of Gamma!

Wasn't Sure of Herself.

A little girl was being coaxed to own to her aunt that she had done something which she ought not, and which she stoutly denied. Finally such undeniable proof of her guilt was put before her that she could no longer keep up her denial. She turned to her auntie and said, "Well, Aunt Kittie, you can't trust anybody nowadays."—Boston Beacon.

WILDES WICKED WAYS

Crowds Attend the Trial of Oscar Wilde.

The Prisoner Appears Confused Over the Rough Testimony Given.

Several Young Men Testify Against Him—He is Remanded Until Next Thursday Without Bail.

London, April 6.—Crowds besieged the vicinity of the Bow street police court this morning in expectation of the prosecution of Oscar Wilde. Wilde when brought into court lounged indolently into the prisoners' dock and shortly afterwards was joined by Alfred Taylor, who had just been arrested. Counsel for the prosecution stated Talyor had acted the part of procurer for Wilde. Charles Parker, a valet out of a position whom Talyor introduced to Wilde in 1893, testified. Parker went into details with his testimony during the recital of which Wilde exhibited signs of confusion. Counsel for Wilde asked leave to postpone Parker's cross examination as the evidence had taken them by surprise. The request was granted.

The next witness was a Mrs. Grant who let rooms to Taylor. Alfred Woods, a nice looking young man, testified against Wilde and said that Wilde gave him a great deal of money and a watch and chain. Witness afterward told Taylor he wanted to get away from Wilde and other people. Witness said there were other people present at these gatherings and two or three left the country. Witness delivered certain letters to Wilde and he paid him £30 and witness went to America.

After several other witnesses had testified to the detriment of the prisoner the court remanded Wilde till next Thursday declining him bail.

KILLED A PREACHER.

Oklahoma Bandits Escape From Officers and Rob and Kill a Minister.

Hennessy, Okla., April 6—The robbers surrounded by a posse yesterady escaped last night, going to a preacher's house they robbed him, stole two of his horses and escaped. The preacher pursued and later was found on the prairie riddled with bullets.

The name of the preacher killed was Rev. Godfrey, a Baptist. The robbers came to his house last night and demanded supper. After getting fed they robbed him of money and valuables, stole two horses and rode away. He followed with another and was not seen again till today, when he was found. Farmers organized a posse of 100 and with deputy marshals are hunting for them in the Gloss mountains. The third man is supposed to have died of the wounds received at the hands of United States marshals Thursday.

WRECKED THE VAULT.

National Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Robbed Last Night.

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 6.—Burglars wrecked the safe of the National bank at Cherry Valley last night and escaped. The bank officials cannot yet estimate the loss.

THE DAY IN MADISON.

Madison, Wis., April 6.—In assembly today bills for the relief of ex-Treasurer Baetz, Kuhn and McFetridge were brought over from the senate and sent to the judiciary committee. The bills referring to the superintendent of schools was made the special order for Wednesday morning. The railroad substitute for the Pullman bill was sent back to the committee for further consideration. The senate was in session but a short time. The joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to allow Milwaukee an extra circuit court was adopted. The joint library building bill came upon its indefinite postponement but on request of Senator Stout was referred to the committee on claims.

There is little danger of our jostling one another off the earth's surface for some years to come if the statistics of a clever critic of Malthus as to the possibilities of the development of population are true. According to this sage, taking the density of population in Rhode Island as a unit, the United States alone is capable of supporting a population of 945,766,300 inhabitants, which is about two-thirds of the estimated present population of the globe. Texas alone would hold 82,523,628, a figure which is considerably more than the last census shows to be the present population of this country. With these figures in view the alarmist may be heard with equanimity.

At a reading by George W. Cable at Pittsburg the other day, in his conversational style he asked the audience, "Let's see, when I was here before did I tell you the story of Solongadou?" Promptly came the answer, in a woman's voice, from the middle of the hall, "Yes, sir." The audience broke into peals of laughter and when the merriment subsided Mr. Cable said, apologetically, "But I want to tell that story again," which he proceeded to do.

A Michigan woman was married the other day who is a member of eight secret societies, several clubs and missionary bands. Her newly acquired husband must be a man of domestic tendencies; if he isn't he soon will be.

A REMARKABLE CURE

A Case of Piles of Eighteen Years' Standing.

Cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate, long-standing cases and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Wesbrook of Bowne, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since.— Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

The remedy seems to act equally well in every form of piles, blind, bleeding, protruding or itching. It stops all pain almost immediately, allays irritation and removes constipation and anyone who has suffered the annoyance and pain of a rectal trouble will appreciate the excellent results which invariably follow the first application of the Pyramid.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Albion, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere. Two sizes 50 cts. and $1. Sold by all druggists.

STARCH WORKS BURN.

Buildings of the American Starch Works at Columbus, Ind., Destroyed.

Columbus, Ind., April 6.—The American Starch works with buildings covering ten acres, burned today, starting in the dry room on the fourth floor. Its fire protection system was disabled and the buildings were destroyed inside of an hour. The loss is $200,000; insurance $85,000. Seventy-five thousand burhels of corn were burned. The watchman is missing and he is supposed to have perished.

A BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Russian Hotel Carries Down Many Workmen—The Architect Suicides.

Nijni Novgorod, Russia, April 6.—A hotel in course of construction collapsed carrying thirty workmen in the ruins. Several corpses have been recovered. The architect who is the same man who planned the theatre which collapsed last year, suicided after the disaster.

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

Five Mounted Men Hold up a Rock Island Train in Oklahoma.

Hennessy, Okla., April 4.—The Rock Island train was robbed this morning at Dover by armed men.

Chicago, April 4.—At the headquarters of the Rock Island road in this city the reported train robbery in Oklahoma is confirmed. It occurred at midnight near Dover. The train was held up by five mounted men who ordered the baggage man to open the door of the baggage car. He refused and the robbers fired a dozen shots through the door, wounding him slightly. The robbers then smashed in the door but found nothing. They then hurriedly proceeded through the smoker and one day coach; securing $300 in money and a number of watches and rings. A posse is in hot pursuit of the bandits.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Show That Judge Winslows Majority is 5,772 Over Judge Clementson.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5., 4 p. m.—Full returns have been received from every county in the state on the judicial election and shows that the total vote cast for John B. Winslow is 27,030 and that Judge Clementson received 21,258 making the majority of Mr. Winslow 5,772. There may be a slight change in some counties but not enough to make the majority less than 5,000.

WINSLOW'S BIG MAJORITY.

The Official Vote of the County Increases His Vote Nearly Two Hundred.

To-day the canvassing board composed of County Clerk Dixon and Supervisors Frank Ticknor and Leo Miller, canvassed the judicial vote cast at Tuesday's election. Below is the official vote:

	Clementson.	Winslow.	Fish.
Burlington 1st	58	205	132
" 2nd	8	93	69
Caledonia	40	137	35
Dover	34	119	50
Mt. Pleasant	39	103	87
Norway	25	23	42
Raymond	43	133	139
Rochester	20	72	58
Waterford	52	187	138
Yorkville	52	161	161
CITY OF RACINE:			
First Ward	68	387	171
Second	132	224	287
North Precinct, 3rd Ward	106	213	225
South " 3rd "	55	217	174
East " 4th "	30	181	121
West " 4th "	29	289	148
North " 5th "	91	279	224
South " 5th "	89	267	223
North " 6th "	102	336	201
South " 6th "	67	240	159
East " 7th "	28	246	137
West " 7th "	44	110	193
	1260	4022	3385
		1250	
Winslow's majority		2772	

LOTS NOT TAXABLE.

Cemetery Lots Cannot be Taxed by Law—Lot Owner Talks.

Editor Journal:

The provisions of the new ordinance to assess owners of cemetery lots, (as stated in the papers) seem somewhat surprising. For, in the first place, such an "assessment" is a tax; (see 1 Pin. 624) and, second, such property is specially exempted from taxation by state law; (see revised statutes section 1038, subdivision 7.)

Unless the city council is by charter specially authorized to levy such an assessment, how can it set aside a state law? Any scheme to violate or take away a place of burial seems contrary to the dictates of humanity from the most ancient times until the times of our present city council; while the present payment of $30 seems out of proportion to the annual cost. Why should not the profit from the sale of lots be applied to care for the grounds instead of being used for city expenses?

Lot owners would doubtless welcome a provision to secure the future care of their property on condition of their making a proper present payment; and such payment could be required of future purchasers.

LOT OWNER.

SHORT-STOPS FOR JOURNAL READERS.

Texas will have no timber in fifteen years if the present rate of cutting 1,000,00,0000 feet year continues.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that it is said a thimblefull will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground.

The authorities of Boston university have decided that the students must either give up the use of tobacco or leave the institution.

Paris actresses wear paper lace which by night looks as beautiful and delicate as the best real lace, while it costs but a trifle.

Thirty-seven years ago there was not a single house where Melbourne, Australia now stands. Today it is a city of 450,000 people.

Down to the present century a part of the marriage ceremony in Hungary consisted in the groom giving the bride a kick to remind her of her subjection.

The best briar root from which pipes are made comes from the borders of Italy and France. In the mountainous districts of those countries roots are dug out that have grown for ages, and are sometimes large than a man's body, weighing hundreds of pounds.

The oranges of Jamaica are not obtained from groves as in Florida. The best of the fruit grows wild. It is said by those who know that fruit growing in Jamaica, backed by American enterprise, energy, and intelligence would prove an excellent investment.

Two weeks ago in the Swiss City of Geneva, with 150,000 of a population, largely floating, there were, according to the official record, twenty-one suicides, and in all but one or two cases scraps of paper were found, in which the victims stated that they could bear the pangs of poverty no longer.

One of the amazing manifestations in the far west is the character of the clubs in some small cities. Such clubs are luxuriously furnished, well managed, and prosperous. Strangest of all, several such clubs support flourishing restaurants, a thing that no club in small eastern cities attempts. The success of western clubs results, no doubt, from the large number of unmarried men in the new western cities, and from the business conveniences to be found in clubs.

DOWN FORTY FEET.

Train of Cars on an Ohio Railway Takes a Plunge.

INSTANT DEATH FOR FOUR PERSONS

Two Others Fatally Wounded—A Trestle Gives Way, Letting the Train Into the Chasm—Freight Wreck Near Alton, Ills. —Eight Fatal Casualties, Four Dead and Four Dying—Recovery of Bodies from the Ruins of the New Orleans Explosion.

SOMERFIELD, O., April 6.—The morning passenger train No. 538 on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad, consisting of engine, baggage car and passenger coach; left here on time and moved along nicely until the train reached trestle No. 98, near Whigville, when the coach jumped the track, ran a short distance into the trestle and turned over, drawing the engine and baggage car down with the trestle. The engine turned end-for-end and the coach turned bottom up with sides crushed in. There were four killed outright as follows: Eli Lucas, engineer, Somerfield, O.; Henry Brown, passenger, Bealsville, O.; Mrs. Nathan Young and little daughter, Somerfield, O.

Two Persons Fatally Hurt.

The injured are as follows: Jesse Jones, fatally injured, Sommerfield, O.; Nathan Young, fatally injured, Sommerfield, O.; Joseph Deneon, seriously injured, Barnesville, O.; Frank Holland, baggagemaster, leg broken, Sommerfield, O. The fireman, Jesse Jones, was pinioned beneath the overturned engine and was badly cut and scalded when found. He cannot live. Nathan Young was rescued from the coach, but he cannot live. No examination was made of his injuries, as he is in a precarious condition. The four killed were killed outright. The engine and cars are a total wreck and also the trestle. The trestle over which the train overturned was about forty feet high.

Details of the Accident.

The road is a narrow-gauge and does but litte business, being just able to meet running expenses. The trestle is a double-decked one, fully forty feet high, and consists of seventeen bents crossing a stream. It is built on a curve, so that after dragging the coach more than half way across the structure the engine, too, was pulled from the track and both car and engine toppled into the ravine below, carrying down three bents of the trestle. The car was smashed to kindling wood.

Stayed at Their Posts to Die.

Both Jones and Engineer Lucas could have saved themselves by jumping, as no great speed is attained by the small engines in service on the road, but they choose rather to remain at their posts. Jones was a foundling reared in one of the infirmaries along the line of the road. He showed a disposition to get on in the and was also a favorite on the road.

WILL BE THE DEATH OF EIGHT.

Four Killed and Four Fatally Wounded in a Wreck in Illinois.

ALTON, April 6.—A freight train was wrecked on the Alton road at Wood River bridge, three miles east of Alton. On the train were sixty laborers and tramps, most of whom had just quit work on the drainage canal near Chicago. The killed are: David Hefly, Watertown, Wis.; Frank Harreman, Philadelphia; Charles Bell, Springfield, Ills., and Henry Blitz, New Orleans. Fatally injured: John Moran, Springfield, Mass., terribly cut and bruised, totally paralyzed; Thomas Cotts, has no home, right arm broken, head badly cut and chest crushed; C. W. Schroeder, Argentine, Kan., right arm broken, also both legs, internal injuries; Henry Glass, Pennsylvania, jaw broken, shoulder dislocated, collar-bone broken, and head badly cut.

The other injured are; Martin Pickens, Chicago, back sprained, cuts on head; John Carrs, Cincinnati, scalp cut; Harry Williams, Toledo, leg crushed; Theodore Hunt, no home, ankle crushed; Will Willet, Dallas, Tex., head and shoulders hurt; James Hart, no home, head, legs and back cut; Charles Custer, Lima, O., hip broken, back cut; Robert Seal, New York city, ankle crushed and kneecap dislocated; Otto Schdet, no home, internal injuries, seriously hurt.

The accident occurred on Wood river bridge, which is an open structure, seventy-five feet above the water. There is a down grade here and the engineer applied air brakes to the front cars as is customary.

In the middle of the train was an empty flat car, and back of this a number of heavily laden box cars. When the air was applied the heavy cars forced the flat car off the track, and in an instant fourteen cars went over the bridge. The scene following was one of heartrending distress. It was yet dark and chaos reigned. The injured were brought to the hospital here. The wreck is on the "cut-off," so that the trains were not delayed. None of the train crew was hurt, as the middle cars only went over the bridge.

The Explosion at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—At this writing but four bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the explosion which took place from some unknown cause at the corner of Decatur and Ursuline streets, in a two-story brick building containing two stores and rooms on the ground floor. One of these was occupied by Emile Boulet as a drinking saloon; the other by Charles Salathe, who keeps a grocery and ship chandlery. The bodies found are those of Charles Salathe and his wife, Felix Rigot, a barkeeper, and James Edwards, employe of a fish stand.

The last body recovered was that of the babe of Salathe. Two other children were slightly hurt, but it seems that none else was injured. The cause was accidental.

Mrs. Lease Fighting for an Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—Mary Elizabeth Lease, by her attorney G. C. Clemens, has filed in the supreme court proceedings in quo warranto and in mandamus, the first to oust George A. Clark from the state board of charitable institutions, and the second to compel the board to recognize her as a member. The court took up the cases, and after a short argument by Clemens granted the usual alternative writ in the mandamus proceedings.

Colored Murderer Hanged.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Richard Gates, colored, was hanged at Lagrange for the murder of Lee Sledge, another negro, in a jealous frenzy. The hanging was in private. Gates died claiming that he was going straight to heaven.

SHOT IT FULL OF HOLES.

But on General Principles the Income Tax Law Is Sustained.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Tribune has a Washington special which says: The United States supreme court has shot the income tax law full of holes. The decision has been completed and put in type, and only awaits formal ratification at the consultation to be held at noon today. The decision of the lower court is reversed, but the income tax as a whole is upheld, but only by a divided court.

Under the decision to be handed down by the court probably next Monday, but possibly later, all incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the federal government, and all incomes derived from state and municipal bonds are similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax stands as it was passed last August.

REPUBLICAN COLLEGE CLUBS.

L. D. Vaughn, of Chicago, Elected President—The Platform Adopted.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 6.—The contest for the presidency of the American Republican College League has been finally settled. L. D. Vaughn, of the Chicago university, and W. D. McWilliams, of Kalamazoo college, pooled their forces and downed E. J. Henning, of the University of Wisconsin. Vaughn was elected, receiving 25 votes to 22 for Henning. McWilliams was then elected representative to the National League of Republican clubs.

T. B. Deberville, of the University of Vermont, having withdrawn from the contest for the presidency, was elected first vice president; secretary, F. L. Edinbora, University of Michigan. Minneapolis was selected as the place for the next annual convention. Boston's claims were not mentioned.

The platform adopted declares for protection and favors bimetallism, the annexation of Hawaii and the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government supervision. A resolution offered later favoring the annexation of Cuba was adopted. The convention closed last night with a banquet with brief addresses by Senator Burrows, ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and others.

DANA'S CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE.

His Lawyer Argues Against His Removal to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The United States district court, presided over by District Judge Brown, presented a very lively appearance when the argument on the application of a warrant for the removal to Washington for Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, was begun. Promptly at 2 p. m. Judge Brown entered the court room and Lawyers Elihu Root, S. B. Clark and Franklin Bartlett, counsel for Dana, were seated at the lawyer's table. United States District Attorney Macfarlane and his assistant, M. J. Kohler, arrived a few minutes later. Macfarlane stated the facts of the case as soon as Judge Brown had announced that he was ready, and made a formal application that a writ of removal issue against the defendant.

Elihu Root for Dana claimed that Dana had been arrested in this city on a warrant which showed no offense except on information and belief. No probable cause had been shown for the issuance of the warrant and arrest of the defendant. Root said that if the judge decided that a warrant of removal should be issued such proceeding would be a violation of the fourth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Significant of Nothing Important.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Charles H. Tweed, counsel for the Southern Pacific company, when shown the dispatch from Bakersfield Cala., about the filing of a trust deed by the Southern Pacific company said: "There is nothing new about this matter. It is simply the filing of the old mortgage of Sept. 13, 1893, in a county which may have been overlooked at that time, or possibly a county newly constituted. These bonds have been listed on the stock exchange for the past eighteen months."

Arbitration Law for Wisconsin.

MADISON, April 6.—The O'Neil arbitration bill passed the assembly with only fourteen dissenting votes. The bill provides for the appointment of a state board of arbitration. The arbitrators are to receive $5 per day for every day they serve. There is to be no appeal from the board's decision to the courts, and appeal to the board is to be purely voluntary. In the senate the bill for relief of ex-Treasurers Baetz and Kuehn was ordered to a third reading.

Found Dead in Bed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., April 6.—Major Louis Souther, a prominent citizen was found dead in bed here. He was aged 65 years, and was for many years city and managing editor of the Illinois State Register here. He was well-known in newspaper circles of St. Louis and Chicago. He was surgeon of a Missouri regiment and adjutant of the Tenth Illinois cavalry in the late war.

Conference of Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A conference of leaders of the new silver party was held in this city, attended by prominent members of the party from different states. At the close of the conference Senator Jones, ex-Congressman Sibley and Mr. Newlands left for New York, where they are to hold another conference concerned with the welfare of the new party.

Our Relations with Spain.

MADRID, April 6.—The Correspondencia publishes the following official note: "We are in a position to declare that the attitude of the United States towards Spain, in everything concerning Cuba, as in all other questions, is inspired by sincere and loyal friendship as has always been the case in the past and as it will continue in the future."

Winslow's Majority Reaches 7,832.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The official canvass made in many Wisconsin counties increases Winslow's net majority for the supreme justiceship to 7,832, and the probability is that the official count in the counties in which the vote is at present estimated will increase the vote to 8,500.

Raining and Snowing in Nebraska.

OMAHA, April 6.—Specials to The Bee show that it is raining and snowing all over western Nebraska. This covers all the so-called drought district. In some localities a blizzard prevails and stock is in danger.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Obituary: At Jacksonville, Ills., Ira Potrie. At Normal, Ills., John R. Gaston, 71. At Mendota, Ills., Patrick McCormick. At Sanford, Ills., John H. Spangler, 67. At Virginia, Ills., Levi Dick, 80. At Deonardtown, Md., ex-Congressman Benjamin Givin Harris, 90.

The row in the Claus Spreckles family, at San Francisco, is growing interesting. The latest phase is a suit for damages for libel brought by Gus Spreckles against his father.

Philip Lederer, the Milwaukee base ball official and cigar dealer, has become insane.

It is estimated that at present the English language is spoken by 115,000,000 people.

F. P. Ireland is likely to become general solicitor to the Union Pacific, in succession to Senator Thurston. Mr. Ireland has a large practice in Nebraska City.

Paris is agitated over the question whether or not Sarah Bernhardt shall be decorated with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

In an address at the fourteenth commencement of the New York Trade school ex-Mayor Hewitt said he saw the dawn of harmony between employer and employe; that these late disturbances are among the last.

A shortage of $9,000 has been discovered in the Carson (Nev.) mint, and more irregularity is expected.

Walter W. Overly, who was at one time a prominent society young man of Kansas City and who married a daughter of an official of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy railroad, has been sentenced at San Antonio, Tex., to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for forgery of railway tickets.

The directors of the Lick Observatory are advised that the Hon. Edward Crossley, lately member of parliament for Hallifax, England, proposes to present to the observatory his great three-foot reflecting telescope with its dome and all parts.

An excursion train will be run over the Lexington and Eastern railroad to Jackson, Ky., Friday, July 31, on account of the thousands who want to see "Tom" Smith hanged for murdering Dr. Rader. If the hanging does not take place a lynching will.

Ex-Census Superintendent Robert P. Porter has purchased the Cleveland World, for which he paid in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Another convention of Central American countries for the purpose of forming a union is likely to be held this year.

Judge Ewing, at Chicago, refused to reopen the Stiles divorce case on allegations that Crane and Mrs. Stiles were occupying the same house at St. Charles, Ills. An appeal will be taken by Stiles' lawyers.

CUBA AND CUBANS.

Senator Call's Plan to Make an End of Trouble.

HE FAVORS THE ANNEXATION IDEA.

Would Guarantee Cuban Bonds to Spain as a Set-Off to Cuban Independence, and Believes in Prompt Recognition of Any Government The Rebs May Set Up—Case of American Suspects—Our Samoan Consul General as a "Rooster."

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The attorney general has received authentic information from Jacksonville, Fla., to the effect that neither United States Attorney Clarke nor United States Marshal McKay participated in the meeting of Cuban sympathizers held at Jacksonville, and that all reports to the contrary are absolutely false. Speaking of the mass meeting and the resolutions adopted Senator Call, of Florida, said: "I have frequently introduced in the senate resolutions requesting the president of the United States to open negotiations with Spain looking to the independence of Cuba on the basis of an issue of bonds to Spain by Cuba as compensation, these bonds to be guaranteed to any reasonable extent by the United States.

In Favor of Prompt Recognition.

"Secondly, I have called the attention of the state department to the condition of affairs in Cuba and urged action in line with the resolutions referred to and shall renew these recommendations whenever opportunity offers. At present the Cubans have not established any provisional government that we would recognize, but the moment they do organize one that seems to have a reasonable chance of permanence I shall strongly urge their recognition as belligerents. Nine-tenths of the people of Cuba are in favor of independence and most of them are in favor of annexation to the United States. Cuba offers one of the finest markets for us in the world. It is one of the richest and under proper sanitary laws will be one of the healthiest countries to be found anywhere and would be a perfect garden if under our control.

Hopes for Cuba's Independence.

"The Cubans are courageous, bright and quick-witted and make excellent citizens. In spite of the absence of public schools in Cuba, the people have managed to keep themselves very high in the scale of intelligence and knowledge. They pay an annual tribute of over $22,000,000 to Spain, enough to maintain the army that is to be used to try to crush them. I earnestly hope for their independence."

Case of Two American Suspects.

The Spanish government has promptly conceded the request of the United States that two American citizens, August Bolton and Gustave Richelieu, imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, be given an opportunity to establish their innocence before a civil tribunal. These men were picked up in a small boat near Santiago by a Spanish cruiser and brought to the town and placed in jail. United States Consul Hyatt secured their release, but they were again arrested under suspicion of having landed insurgents on the Cuban coast. Instructions were cabled to Consul Hyatt to protest against a trial by the marine authorities, and to insist upon a definite occusation of crime and either a speedy trial or a civil trial. The department has received a cable message from Consul Hyatt saying that a civil trial had been allowed, and that the governor had personally assured him of speedy action.

MULLIGAN'S SAMOAN LETTERS.

A Consul General Who Adopts the Free and Easy Style of Writing.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the Samoan correspondence just made public by the state department there is a series of letters from James H. Mulligan, United States consul general in Samoa, which are interesting from their free and easy style of communication concerning diplomatic affairs. Speaking of Chief Justice Henry Ide, who preside over the court established for Samoa by the three powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, he says:

"This so-called chief justice is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. Nature has not been lavish with him in her gifts, and he is not up to the gauge of Daniel Webster. He is violently impressed with his own importance and authority and the most melancholy feature about him is that he labors under the impression that he is very smart. He is puffed up, consequential and devoted to the interests of Ide. He could wipe out eight-tenths of the pending litigation and prospective appeals by a prompt decision of the only real question of moment that he has ever had before him, which is under the eighth section of article three.

"He persistently postponed deciding it, and all in interest in such matters, such as lawyers and all others except the commissioners, are along with him in it, for a decision would almost certainly mean a great falling off of contests and litigation. My notion is that unless he has a personal scheme or ambition behind it, he knows his importance would be lessened like a collapsed balloon if he decided it in the only reasonable way it is susceptible of decision.

"If the land litigation was once cleared away the powers and public would wake up to the absurdity of labeling an ordinary justice of the peace with the title of chief justice. I shall lay before the department in the proper time and way the fact that this Vermont attorney has actually recommended and secured the enactment of a law depriving the king, who is, I think, at least his equal in ability, of the pardoning power save by his consent.

"I protest, I have no rupture with Mr. Ide, who has been all courtesy to me; but the grasping, petty ambition is so acute, the humbug is so apparent, that I feel it my duty to convey to your eye alone for your correct understanding, the impressions of a mere stranger free from all friction or entanglement."

Our Fleet on a Moral Mission.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The order to our European squadron to visit some Turkey in Asia ports was issued at the instance of the state department which had received a letter from United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, suggesting this course. He reported that the missionaries in Syria were in a state of alarm in view of the turbulent feeling manifested by the Turks. While no overt acts had been reported he felt that it might be a judicious movement to send some of our warships to the towns along the sea coast for the sake of the moral impression that would be made.

PASSING OF OSCAR WILDE.

Prophet of the Aesthetic Convicted of a Very Unaesthetic Offense.

LONDON, April 6.—Just as the counsel for the Marquis of Queensberry was ready, to introduce testimony to prove the allegations made by the marquis against Oscar Wilde the counsel for Wilde announced that it had been agreed by the plaintiff that he would submit to a verdict in favor of the marquis as to one of the unnameable charges against Wilde. The judge instructed the jury that as the defendant pleaded justification the jury must find for the defendant that the charges were true in substance and in fact.

The jury so found and the audience cheered. A warrant was later issued for the arrest of Wilde, and he was taken in charge and to the Bow Street police station and placed in the dock. There he stood with his hands in his pockets while the charge against him was being taken. A police inspector then read the charge aloud, and asked Wilde if he had anything to say, adding the usual warning that anything he said might be used against him. The prisoner remained apparently indifferent and made no reply. He was then searched, after which he was locked in a cell.

Shortly after he had been locked up, one of his friends arrived in a carriage at the station, with a small Gladstone bag containing a change of clothing and other necessaries, but the police refused to permit him to leave it. Neither could he be admitted to bail until after his arraignment. He has written a letter to the newspapers in which he says: "It was not possible to prove my case without putting Lord Alfred Douglas in the witness box against his father. Lord Alfred was extremely anxious to go into the box, but I would not allow it. Rather than put him in such a painful position I determined to retire from the case, and bear upon my own shoulders whatever shame and ignominy might result from not prosecuting the marquis of Queensberry."

The name of Oscar Wilde has been withdrawn from the playbills and advertisements of the two theaters, the St. James and the Haymarket, where two of his plays are running.

Lord Douglas of Hawich says his father, Marquis of Queensberry, is the only one in the family who believes the charges against Wilde; that except for Wilde and his counsel the charges could have been proved false.

COMPARISONS ARE GRATIFYING.

Dun's Review of Trade Has a Decidedly Hopeful Tone.

NEW YORK, April 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: Returns showing the condition of retail trade in March throughout the country and the distribution of goods and final comparison with the same month in 1894 and 1893 give gratifying evidence that in most trades and districts marked improvement over 1894 is realized, though on the whole, trade is smaller than in 1893. Everywhere also, the occurence of Easter in March last year, but in April this year is found to account for much difference in the volume of retail trade in quantities of goods sold.

It is nevertheless larger than last year, but on the whole smaller than in 1893, the main difference in comparison with 1893 being found in the general decline of prices, which makes trade in value smaller even where it is clearly as large or larger in quantity. Accounts from the chief centers of wholesale trade are also encouraging this week. There is not only a hopeful spirit but real gains in business, though not equally distributed geographically or as to branches of trade. The best news from the industries is that labor troubles have been settled or avoided.

Next in importance is the better demand for manufactured articles, which gives greater reason to hope that recent advances from the bottom may prove successful. Following the rise in coke there have been this week sales of 2,000,000 tons of lake ore at about 15 cents advance, and finished products are no longer inactive, Bessemer iron rising to $10.65, gray forge to $9.25, common bar to 95 cents, structural angles, $1.05. and plates $1 per ton.

Chicago shares in the rise and the Illinois Steel company has achieved a notable success in taking the contracts for steel plates for ship yards at Newport News. Tin has been higher in tin plates because of purchases for Pacific coast canners. The cotton manufacture, once stimulated by the rise in raw cotton, goes on gaining, though cotton has halted. Better demand appears for many qualities and in some slight advances in prices. Sales of wool reflect the renewed confidence of manufacturers as strikes are out of the way.

Economy of Wisconsin Solons.

LANSING, April 6.—In the house in committee of the whole the action of the ways and means committee in cutting the appropriation for the state mining school from $115,000 to $105,000 and that of the state fish commission from $75,000 to $60,000 was indorsed. The house also passed the age of consent bill, with the age of 16 years, as fixed by the senate. The senate agreed to the bill providing a general charter for the fifty-three cities of the fourth class. At the solicitation of citizens of Charlevoix county the bill disorganizing Manitou county was recalled from the governor and will be held until the petitioners can be heard.

Meeting of Railway Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A call has been issued by Allen W. Post for the seventh annual convention of the railway commissioners to be held in this city on May 14 next at the office of the interstate commerce commission. The call is issued under authority of a resolution passed by the last annual convention of railroad commissioners held in this city last May. The railroad commissioners of all states and state officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroads are requested to attend.

Failure of a Texas Bank.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Comptroller Eckles has received a telegram announcing that the City National bank of Fort Worth, Tex., has closed its doors. The bank has a capital of $300,000 with a surplus of $60,000. The exact causes of the suspension have not yet been reported, but it is stated that the bank had large state, county and society deposits which were suddenly withdrawn.

Ordered to Arbitrate the Matter.

LIMA, O., April 6.—Judge Ricks, of the United States court, has ordered the receiver of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad company, to arbitrate the matter of the right of way and roadbed sought to be condemned by the Lima Northern Railroad company.

CRACKS AT CHICAGO.

Thieves in Chicago carried off a two story house the other night. They would have taken the lot as well if it had not been weighted down with a heavy mortgage.—St. Paul Call.

Bernard's big pig succumbed to its feelings and died almost before it got out of sight of Chicago. It couldn't stand being torn away from such congenial surroundings.—St. Paul Globe

In six days the people of Chicago labor and do all their work. On the seventh they take a day off and spend it mainly in cursing their aldermen for giving away blanket gas franchises.—Nebraska State Journal.

An Englishman committed suicide in Chicago on account of "a most complete tiredness." Chicago does make people tired, but we never know anybody to have the feeling to a fatal degree before.—New York World.

Chicago is already boldly announcing that "only the city of Chicago is suitable for the great national conventions to be held next year. Chicago is a stanch convert to the practice of blowing her own horn.—Omaha Bee.

Chicago is still at it. She has just annexed a mile of the town of Calumet, which makes her municipal area 187.45 square miles. As there are still a number of desirable prairies near at hand, there is no telling to what extent the city will yet expand.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

RAILWAY RAMBLES.

Express trains pass each other at a velocity of 90 yards a second.

Representatives of 275 railroads are expected to attend the international railway congress to be held in London next summer.

The French government proposes to impose fines upon railway companies for trains that start after the time mentioned in the time tables.

A contract has been made for the construction of the railroad from Keneh to Assouan in Egypt to be completed by the end of 1897. There will then be a continuous line from Alexandria to the first cataract.

Work is practically finished on the Baltimore double track tunnel. It has cost over $8,000,000 and will save 16 minutes in the running time between Washington and New York. There is no other such tunnel in existence. It is practically a belt line underground.

Mont Blanc is threatened, like the Jungfrau, with an interior railroad. A Swiss engineer proposes to run a tunnel 7,400 meters long into the monarch of mountains, starting at St. Gervais, and then to build a vertical shaft 2,800 meters high to the top. His estimate is that it can be done for ten years for 9,000,000 francs.

TALK OF THE PLAN

To Swing Democracy for Free Silver Cause.

CANVASS OF PRAIRIE STATE SOLONS

How They Stand on the Issue Presented—Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, Utters a Protest and Favors an "Honest Money" Movement—Governor Altgeld Says Both Parties in Illinois Are Largely in Favor of the White Metal.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Times-Herald prints the views of 163 of the 204 members of the Illinois legislature on the silver question. Seventy-three favor unconditional free coinage and forty-one are opposed to it; fourteen favor coinage by international agreement and thirteen want coinage of the American product only; twenty-two are noncommittal. Of the sixty-seven Democratic members interviewed forty-seven are for free coinage and only four against it. Morrison is the favorite Democratic candidate for president.

Hesing Opposed to the Move.

In an interview on the subject of the call for a state convention to consider the silver question Postmaster Hesing said he considered it a most unfortunate and fatal step. "This outspoken attempt to commit the Democratic party to free coinage," he said, "can have only one effect—to draw from that party thousands of voters, especially Germans." He knows, he said, that Germans are almost unanimously in favor of honest money and for the maintenance of the parity of all money issued by the government. They know well that free coinage would necessarily mean destruction of the parity of the metals, and would drive all the gold out of the country or into stockings.

Advocates an "Honest Money" Move.

Hesing then referred to the declarations of national and state platforms and said they must be maintained. The free coinage movement means the destruction of the Democracy. He continued: "Three weeks ago I had a consultation with President Cleveland on this subject. His views are well known. He expressed to me the hope that a beginning of the movement for honest money would be made in this city, for he said that he felt that Chicago, with its push, enterprise and enthusiasm, could give an impetus to the movement such as could nowhere else be found. Such a movement should be started."

GOV. ALTGELD GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Four-Fifths of Both Parties in Illinois for Free Silver, He Says.

In an interview with Governor Altgeld he intimated that the Democratic party of Illinois would probably declare for free silver at the state convention to be held in June. "I believe," said the governor, "that four-fifths of the Democrats and Republicans of the state are at the present time in favor of free silver. I mean by this that if the sentiment of the voters could be obtained without any political coloring it would show belief in free silver."

"Do you think that with this feeling prevailing the Democrats will put a free silver plank in their platform adopted at the state convention?" he was asked.

"Well, now, I can't say as to that, because there's no telling what may take place between now and the time for holding the convention. I will not attempt to make predictions, but I will say that the feeling in both parties is in favor of free silver. The southern part of the state is a unit for it. The enthusiasm extends up as far as the central portion, and I believe that the sentiment in that district alone is strong enough to control the policy of the entire state in convention."

Illinois Lawmakers Weary Again.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.—In the senate the bill providing for the incorporation and regulation of pawner's societies and limiting the rate of interest on pledges was postponed one week. After advancing several bills on calendar the senate adjourned till Monday. In the house a report was made recommending the passage of the so called "anti-Catholic" bill. It was recommitted to the committee on education. After advancing several bills on the calendar the house adjourned till Monday. Merriam, the author of the bill, was indignant at the action on the "anti-Catholic" bill. He said there was nothing sectarian in the measure. He would oppose any such control of property as Roman bishops held by any church official.

Iowa Editor Blows Out His Brains.

OMAHA, April 6.—Adams Colvin, editor of The Register, Randolph, Ia., blew his brains out at the feet of his sweetheart, Miss Kate Early, in Omaha. In a letter taken from the corpse addressed to the press he explained that he came to the city in the hope of persuading Miss Early to consummate their engagement of many months. She had suddenly acquainted him with the fact that she was already married, and he had arranged to commit suicide. To this story Miss Early replies that she was merely Colvin's friend, never had promised to marry him, and denies that she is a married woman.

No Shortage in Horan's Accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Treasurer Horan, of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers, has explained the apparent shortage in his accounts to the full satisfaction of the auditing committee, and Wheeler, who made the charge. Several warrants were lost, but Horan showed beyond cavil where the money had gone in a legitimate manner and the committee has thoroughly vindicated him.

Plate Glass Companies Combine.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The combination of the leading plate glass factories was consummated at a meeting of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, held at Creighton. The capital stock has been made $10,000,000. This combination will control the plate glass trade in the country. There will be some changes in the management, but Edward Ford will remain president.

Death of Hugh Cameron.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 6.—Hugh Cameron, brother of ex-Senator Angus Cameron, died in the Mendota insane asylum. He was at one time one of the ablest lawyers in Wisconsin.

Condition of Ex-Representative Mansur.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There has been no change in the condition of Assistant Comptroller Mansur, of the treasury department, and he is reported to be very low.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY.

When the members of parliament draw salaries, poor men will have a chance of being represented by poor men. Old England is moving forward.—New York Recorder.

For the second time within two years the lower house of the British parliament has placed itself on record in favor of the only sensible and practical system of government by representation.—Washington Star.

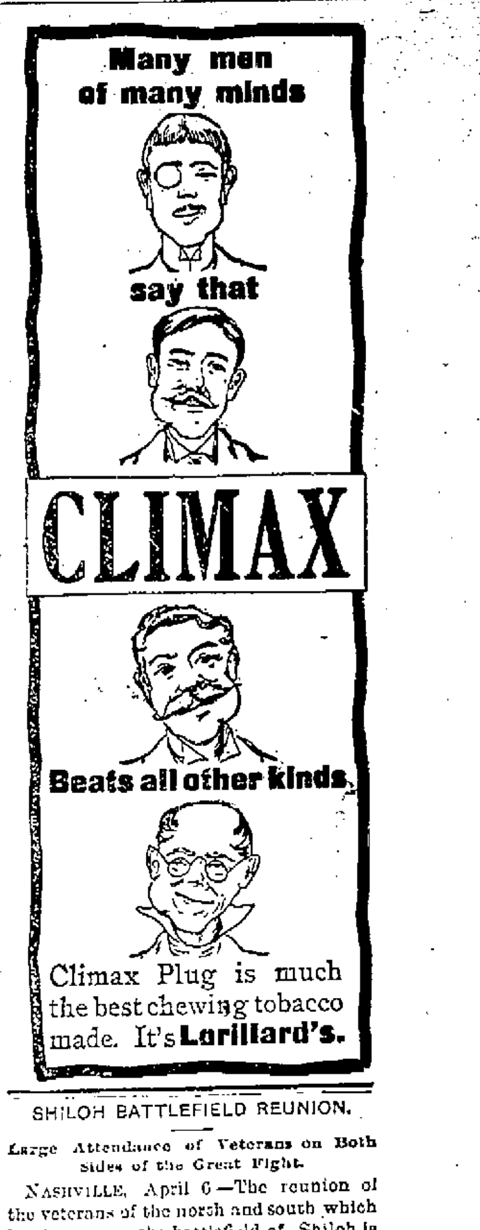
A salaried house of commons would be a logical outcome of the extension of suffrage, and the final and complete democratization of this venerable British institution is sure to be accomplished despite the Tory protests.—Philadelphia Record.

The Chartists of 50 years ago put the payment of members in their platform and shocked England very much by so doing. In 50 years sentiment changes rapidly. Several of the Chartist demands have been granted, and probably before long the members of the house of commons will begin to draw their salaries.—Boston Transcript.

One Way.

Mistress—For mercy's sake, Bridget, you're not going to mix that dough with those dirty hands!

Bridget—Jist wait, mum, and see how nice and clane they'll be whin Oi takes thim out of the dough.—Boston Transcript.



SHILOH BATTLEFIELD REUNION.

Large Attendance of Veterans on Both Sides of the Great Fight.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—The reunion of the veterans of the north and south which has begun on the battlefield of Shiloh is largely attended. The object of the assemblage is to mark the positions occupied during the memorable battle by the different Confederate and Federal commands.

During the three days of the reunion there will be present many representatives of the large number of organizations that took part in the battle, special arrangements having been made by the railways and steamboat lines for their transportation.

There were many touching incidents during the day while the veterans were identifying the spots in the field where carnage had reigned on that April day thirty-three years ago. Speeches were made by General D. M. Prentiss and General Joseph Wheeler. At night the battlefield was dotted all over with tents.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¾ for demand and 488¾@488¾ for sixty days; posted rates 488¾@489¾ and 490@490½; commercial bills 487½.

Silver certificates, 65½@65⅝; no sales; bar silver, 65⅝. Mexican dollars, 52½.

United States government bonds firm; new 4's reg. 120½; do coupons, 120½; 5's reg. 115½; 5's coupons, 115½; 4's reg. 111¼; 4's coupons, 112; 2's reg. 95; Pacific 6's of '95, 100.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, April 5.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—April, opened 54½c, closed 54⅝c; May, opened 55¼c, closed 55⅝c; July, opened 56⅝c, closed 56¾c. Corn—April, nominal, closed 45¾c; May, opened 46⅛c, closed 46¼c; July, opened 47⅛c, closed 47c. Oats—April, nominal, closed 29c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29¼c; June, opened 29⅛c, closed 29⅜c. Pork—May, opened $12.30, closed $12.07½; July, opened $12.45, closed $12.25. Lard—May, opened $7.00, closed $6.95.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; fresh packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs—Fresh stock, loss off, 11½@12c per dozen. Live Poultry—Chickens, 8c per lb; turkeys, 7@11½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per dozen. Potatoes—Burbanks, fair to choice, 68@72 per bushel; Hebrons, 65@70c; Peerless, 62@68c, mixed stock, 57@67. Seed stock—Early Ohio, 85@88c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, common to choice, $1.50@2.25 per bbl. Cranberries—Jerseys, $2.00@2.75 per box. Apples—Fair to choice, $2.50@4.00 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@8c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 5.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 15,510; sales ranged at $3.85@4.75 pigs, $4.60@5.00 light, $4.75@4.90 rough packing, $4.75@5.25 mixed, and $4.95@5.40 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day 3,500; quotations ranged at $5.85@6.40 choice to extra shipping steers, $5.40@5.85 good to choice ditto, $4.90@5.35 fair to good, $4.30@4.85 common to medium ditto, $4.00@4.50 butchers' steers, $2.70@3.80 stockers, $3.80@4.75 feeders, $1.75@3.80 cows, $3.25@5.00 heifers, $2.50@5.00 bulls, $3.25@5.65 Texas steers, and $3.50@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day 8,000; sales ranged at $3.00@5.00 westerns, $2.50@4.50 Texas, $2.00@5.15 natives, and $3.75@6.15 lambs.

An Artist's Blunder.

Friend—Say, Dauber, all New York is laughing at your picture, "View on the Hudson."

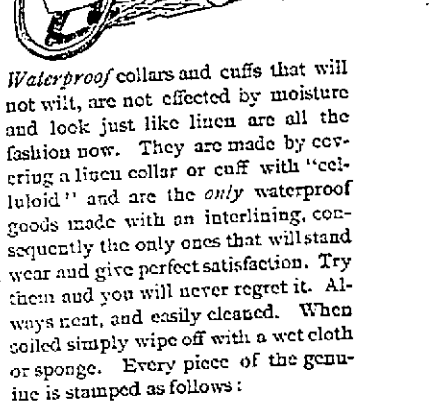
Artist—Eh? What's the matter with it?

Friend—You forgot to put in a steam tug with forty 'leven canalboats after it. —New York Weekly.

A Doubtful Visitor.

Burglar (just acquitted, to his counsel) —I will shortly call and see you at your office, sir.

"Very good, but in the daytime, please." —Blumenlese.



Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM

Financial Report For the Year Filed Yesterday.

An Abstract Showing Condition of Funds.

Sums Invested and Cash on Hand Amounts to $162,842—Population of the Home and Other Facts.

The directors of the Taylor Orphan asylum have today filed their financial report for the year ending March 31, showing the funds invested and cash on hand to be the sum-total of $162,842.63, and all interest fully paid, which became due prior to the making of the report. We subjoin the following abstract:

To the Circuit Court, Racine, County:

The board of directors of the Taylor Orphan asylum herewith present their annual account for the past fiscal year, to March 31, 1895, pursuant to chapter 81, laws of 1874, together with an itemized statement for all receipts of income, principal of loans paid, and a statement of all disbursements and new investments.

Another year of small crops and low prices for agricultural produce, in the west, has continued the difficulty of keeping investments upon a satisfactory basis of safe margin and prompt payment, but the finance committee are able to say with much gratification, that the interest upon every loan due prior to the making of this report, has been fully paid, and that there has been but a very slight falling off in the rate of interest obtained, the fund now averaging 6¼ per cent. against 6 6-10 per cent. a year ago, and this, notwithstanding the fact that an effort has been made to re-invest as far as possible, near at home and within this state.

At the present time the total amount of mortgages outside of Wisconsin is $55,850, and of municipal bonds in the state of Illinois, $6,600, all other investments being within this state, and except $8,000 in bank stock, and $7,000 in Wisconsin school bonds, the balance of the entire funds is invested in Wisconsin mortgages. Now loans are taken upon a gold basis, principal and interest being made payable in United States present standard gold coin.

As was intimated last year, a large expenditure has become necessary for the erection of new bonds, stables, outbuildings, and fences, for which purposes about $3,200 have been laid out, which expenditures appear in detail, in schedule of "bills paid."

The plumbing and heating arrangements have also required a thorough overhauling, the former being unsanitary, and the latter consuming too much fuel, and about $600 have been expended for new plumbing arrangements, and new steam boiler and connections. The sanitary conditions of the premises are much improved, and the heating much more uniform and economical.

It should be explained in regard to the large balance of cash on hand, that applications are pending for loans, which, if accepted, will more than absorb this balance; also, that the applications for a considerable part of the same have already been accepted, and are bearing interest, and only await the completion of satisfactory and perfect abstracts of title, to be closed up.

All computations of investments on hand, are made to April 1, 1895.

The present population of the home, besides the usual officers and servants, consists of twenty six boys and eleven girls. The health of the inmates continues usually good, and no serious cases of illness or accident have occurred during the past year.

C. H. Lee,
Treas. and Chairman Finance Com.

Cash Statement.

Receipts.	
On hand, last accounting	$ 5,531 82
Interest and income	11,188 34
Loans paid	35 218 34
Total	$51,938 50
Payments.	
Bills audited and paid	$9,266 06
Matron's accounts	3,191 72
	$12,457 78
Loans made	23,543 34
Cash on hand	15,937 38
Total	$51,938 50

THE T. P. ASSOCIATION.

What the Growing Organization Has Done the Past Five Years.

There are many men in the city who have no idea what the Travelers' Protective Association are doing. In less than five years they have attained a membership of 9,000 and it will be increased to 10,000 by June 1st. It has carried a case through the state courts and to the supreme court of the United States, securing a decision against the constitutionality of the "Drummers" License or Occupation Tax," thereby relieving employers from great annual expense, commerce from unjust and embarrassing restrictions and commercial travelers from the outrageous indignity of being subjected to the same espionage as thieves and pickpockets. It has secured an amendment to the interstate commerce act by passing a bill through congress which has become a law, restoring to commercial travelers the privileges of which the law deprived them and permitting railway companies to issue interchangeable mileage and grant extra baggage privileges. Nearly $100,000 has been paid out in five years for accidental indemnity and death losses the payment for 1894-95 being $50,000.

BASEBALL.

A Close Game Played Between the High School and College Nines.

A game of baseball was played on Racine college campus on Saturday afternoon between the 1st High school nine and the 1st College nine. A medium sized crowd had assembled which remained in spite of the frequent showers of rain. The game was well and hotly played throughout and although the High school played a good game they were beaten by one tally. The score at the end of the last inning stood 18 to 17 in favor of the college. Good playing was done by Mills and Allen of the High school and W. Earle and Bogart for the college. The players were arrayed as follows:

High School—Phillips c, Mills p, Allen 1st b, Wadmond 2nd b, Callendar 3rd b, Millman l. f, Devine c f, Davis r f, Austin s s.

College—W. Earle c, Hodson p, Bogart 1st b, Janes 2nd b, Rogers 3rd b, Gloright l f, Riton c f, Yundt r f, Sherlock s s.

Charles Wood Retires.

Charles Wood disposed of his blacksmith shop on Fifth street today to James Pottinger and will retire permanently from the business. Mr. Wood has conducted a blacksmith shop at the above site for the past ten years, but he was obliged to retire on account of ill health.

Spring Time

Is when nearly everyone feels the need of some blood purifying, strength invigorating and health producing medicine. The real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the reason of its widespread popularity. Its unequalled success is its best recommendation. The whole system is susceptible to the most good from a medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at this time, and we would lay special stress upon the time and remedy, for history has it recorded that delays are dangerous. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla and the words of praise it has received, make it worthy of your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a fair trial.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, April 8, 1895.

The entire Republican ticket was elected by the usual large majorities at our late election, and the village voted for license, 69 to 37 against license.

County Treasurer Myers will move his family to Racine. We are sorry to lose such a family. Mr. Myers has always been one of the leading citizens to help to build up Union Grove.

Mrs. John Bryce and family will move to Racine this week.

R. W. Smith was called to Burlington to assist in caring for his father, who lies dangerously sick at his daughter's residence.

County Clerk Dixon of Racine, and Wm. Bosustow of Milwaukee, were calling on their Union Grove friends Tuesday.

Albert Murgatroyd and Miss Mary Drinkwater were married at the residence of the bride's father on Wednesday evening. The young couple have the congratulations of their many friends.

Miss Florence Simms and brother Horace of Racine, spent last week with Union Grove friends.

County Superintendent Morse held a teachers meeting in this village on Wednesday and Thursday.

J. Makune of Kenosha, delivered one of the celebrated Kimball pianos to Mrs. L. A. Edgoose. Miss Arvie is happy.

Mrs. John Hennesy, of Whitewater, called on Union Grove friends Thursday.

Miss Mary Crane returned from an extended visit in Dakota on Thursday.

Sam Johnson of Racine, was shaking hands with his many friends in this village on Friday.

O. Orcutt of Minneapolis, is visiting with his mother in this village.

Mrs. Carlton of Bristol, is a guest of Mrs. C. Donald.

Lee Bassett and mother of Appleton, are guests at the residence of Dr. F. W. Bassett.

R. W. Chambers has returned to his duties at the Madison law school.

Miss Blanche Tucker, of Whitewater normal, is home on a vacation.

Mrs. S. Tomlinson of Burlington, called on her sister Mrs. S. Moe, on Friday.

Miss Amelia Olson is very low with brain fever.

At last we are to have a chemical engine. The village fathers have so voted. It is a step in the right direction.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., April 8, 1895.

Ransom Lavy died at his residence in South Bristol, on the 5th inst.

Mrs. James Bryant who has been very ill is reported better.

John Murphy of Kenosha, visited friends in Brighton last week.

Matt Leascher of Salem, made calls in Bristol Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Watkins entertained Mrs. Harry Orris of Camp Lake, and Miss Van Wie of Rockford, last Friday.

Frank Kingman has rented his farm to a gentleman from Milburn.

Dr. and Mrs. Rice of Chicago, are spending a few days with their parents Mr. and Mrs. James Bryant.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brusio of Kenosha, have been visiting friends here.

Bert Robbins of Kenosha, spent Sunday with friends in Bristol.

Wm. Watkins has been on the sick list.

Arthur Bloss of Salem, was in town last week.

Miss Cornwell of Racine, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Turner.

Mrs. R. Tate and son of Milwaukee, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Doll Cornwel.

Your correspondent was pleased to receive the wedding cards of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Watson of Chicago. The bride Miss Maggie Brown, was one of Salem's pretty girls. Please accept our congratulations.

The result of the election last Tuesday, was something of a surprised to the village folks. The remedy is plain, get out to the primaries.

The social at Dr. Steven's last week, was an enjoyable occasion. Among those from abroad were Mr. Acker of Genoa Junction, Misses Maud and Hetty Stewart of Trevor, and Mrs. N. Struct of Salem.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., April 8, 1895.

Two large eagles were seen flying over Pike woods recently.

Mrs. W. E. Brain has returned from a visit to relations in Milburn, Ill.

Miss Edith L. Smith of Union Grove, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibbon.

Doll Bishop of Racine, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in this place.

It is reported that one of our farmers sowed four acres of what he supposed was spring wheat a few days ago, and found out to his regret, a few days later, that it was winter wheat which should have been sown last fall to insure a crop.

Parties from Chicago, were in our town one day last week offering to work for one of our farmers a week for nothing. Their services were not desired as this is getting things down a little too fine, not to create suspicion.

A blind student of the Northwestern university, at Evanston, Il., will deliver a lecture in the Sylvania M. E. church on Friday evening, April 19, on "The fun of being blind." He is an able speaker, and everybody should hear him.

The Presbyterian society will give a sociable at the home of Mrs. John Mitchell, on Friday evening of this week.

CALEDONIA.

Caledonia, Wis., April 8.

Fifteen children were confirmed by Rev. H. Monhardt at the German Evangelical Lutheran church Sunday.

The school in District No. 1 has been closed for a few weeks.

Miss Annie Cox is spending the week visiting with friends at Racine.

E. T. Grimshaw "owl" telegrapher at Caledonia station, is taking a vacation.

Geo. E. Miller has charge of the office.

Dr. G. A. West of Raymond, was seen upon our streets Sunday.

Edwin Flancher is on the sick list. He has a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Sarah Garrity has returned from Whitewater where she spent the winter attending school.

Mrs. Val. Ungerecht, who was confined to her bed for the past three months, died at 7:30 last evening.

Owing to the rain the K. P. meeting was postponed until April 13. All members are requested to be present. Work in the second degree.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, April 8.

School has commenced in District No. 3 with Miss Kittie Lavin as teacher.

Mr. Wilson's friends are glad to know that he is able to be out again. His men are fixing over Mr. Miller's house. They have also shingled Mrs. Cross's house.

Mrs. Cross and sister Harriet are visiting friends in Milwaukee.

Mrs. D. N. Collar is entertaining Mrs. Weidauer of Merrill.

Mrs. Margaret Collar has come into the neighborhood to live.

Messrs. Hayes and Wolfenden have been in the neighborhood calling on the farmers for oats for the Nebraska sufferers. They met with good success.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., April 8, 1895.

Election passed off without any blood shed, the Republican ticket making a clean sweep. Cigars and oranges were the order of the evening.

Mrs. T. Brice is very miserable.

The "Boy Wanted Here" has at last arrived.

Mrs. W. Fillmore, of Racine, is visiting in our midst.

Mrs. Cross, of Milwaukee, is out having her farm surveyed.

Our friend George who has so gallantly turned over to the Republican side is now in readiness for any work, falling in the line of constable.

Mr. Thos. West is about to erect a hennery and will soon be right in the poultry business.

Our school opened on the 8th inst., with Miss M. E. West still teacher, where she is teaching her fourth term.

Misses May Leor and Alice Coulan attended the dance at North Cape last week.

Dawson & Hunter contractors and builders have started out again.

We are glad to report Mr. R. B. McPherson able to be around again.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morganson, a son.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, April 8.

Mrs. E. W. Owens is in Milwaukee, attending her son Will, who is quite sick with pneumonia.

D. O. Greene and sister Dell returned from Milwaukee on Sunday, where they had been attending the Southeastern Teachers' association.

Miss Bertha Johnson of Racine, is spending a few days at home.

C. W. Bush of Somers, was seen on our streets on last Friday.

The lyceum gave another very interesting programme on last Friday evening. One very interesting feature of the programme was the reading of the local paper, which was very well received. The debate on the question, "Resolved, That the merchant is more independent than the farmer," was decided in favor of the negative. The woman's suffrage question will be discussed on next Friday evening.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, April 8.

Miss Grace West of Elkhorn, is a guest of Miss Bessie Moe.

Dr. and Mrs. Allerman entertained a party of their young friends on last Thursday evening.

Miss Emma Kirchberg left on Tuesday for Prosser, Washington, where she expects to make her future home.

Will Wheatley accompanied by Miss Josie Linck of Milwaukee, spent Sunday in the village.

Dr. G. E. Newell has decided to locate in Burlington, where he expects to practice his profession. He leaves for that place today.

Waterford is to have a new millinery and dressmaking establishment. The Orvis sisters have rented McLlish's building, and will have their opening April 8.

John Hay and family of Raymond, Sundayed with his mother, Mrs. Jim Hay of this village.

Mrs. W. R. Vanorman is reported quite ill. Dr. H. B. Newell is the attending physician.

Several from here attended the funeral of Dr. Bowers, which took place in Burlington Saturday afternoon.

Relatives of John Solht of Chicago, were shocked to hear of his death on Friday last.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, April 8.

The trustees of the Congregational society have decided to build a new parsonage this spring.

Will Cooper has purchased the meat market of Whitley & Kortendic and will commence the business next week.

Mrs. Rountree is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Ledley of Chicago.

Mrs. Joseph Summers, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is reported much better.

We are pleased to hear that Adelphia Codman is much better.

Joseph Summers and sister Alice are seriously sick with the grip. Dr. Geo. Newell is their attending physician.

Mrs. Beaty of Dover, spent part of the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Wood.

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance held their convention in the hall on Saturday afternoon and evening. A good time is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aspinall entertained Miss Arnald of Geneva, part of the past week.

Willie Aspinall has accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods establishment at Geneva.

Preamble and resolution by James Dawson brought before the annual town meeting of the town of Raymond.

Whereas, The present financial depression has greatly reduced the income from our farms, while our county taxes have increased some $30,000 for the year 1894, or one half of all the taxes paid by us and certain officials receive nearly as much in fees as their salaries.

Therefore be it resolved by the voters and taxpayers of the town of Raymond, assembled in their annual meeting that we not only ask for but demand a more economical management of our county affairs.

The resolution was adopted.

Moved that representatives of our town bring it before the county board and have it printed in a weekly county paper.

GOOD NEWS INDEED.

Our Public Building Appears to Loom Up.

Contracts For Some of the Work to be Let by September.

A Letter to Congressman Cooper Touching Upon the Matter—Everybody Will be Pleas d.

A Journal reporter asked Hon. H. A. Cooper today if he had any fresh news in regard to the Racine public building and he said that he had. He said that a few days ago he wrote to Mr. Kemper, of the supervising architect's office, about the matter and informed him that not a day passed in which many residents of this city did not speak to him and inquire when work was to be commenced, and he also renewed his appeal to Mr. Kemper to have work commenced at the earliest possible moment, and urged upon him the necessity of so doing, to provide for the needs of the office.

Mr. Cooper said that he had received a letter from Mr. Kemper which he handed to the reporter. It will be observed that the letter corroborates the statements made by Mr. Cooper in his recent interview printed in the Journal. Below is the letter:

Washington, D. C., April 5, 1895.

Hon. H. A. Cooper, Racine, Wis.:

Sir:—In reply to your favor of the 2nd instant, with reference to the probable time when constructive operations will be commenced on the public building in your city, I have to inform you that every effort is being made to begin the work some time during the coming summer.

The preliminary design for the building has been made, and when the sketch plans have been approved according to law, the working drawings will be taken up as soon as possible.

The new temporary postoffice at Chicago, and the additional work on the appraiser's warehouse in New York City, have taken precedence over all other work, and until these matters are disposed of I cannot make you a definite promise. We hope to have the contract in force by the first of September for a portion of the work on your building, and I will use my best endeavors to accomplish that result.

Respectfully yours, C. S. Kemper,
Chief Executive Office.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Clarence Snyder is Said to be Slated as a Member of the New Board.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday stated that a rumor was current that Gov. Upham had definitely decided to appoint Lemuel Ellsworth as the Milwaukee member of the state board of control. It has been understood for some time that the other four members of the board had been selected and that they were James E. Heg of Lake Geneva, Hans B. Warner of Ellsworth, Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, and Clarence Snyder of Ashland, the last named being a Democrat and at present a member of the board.

As soon as the new board of control organizes it is believed an appointment of a warden of the state prison at Waupun to succeed P. B. Lamoreux will be made. It is said that John J. Roberts of Waupun is looked upon as the coming warden. Mr. Roberts is a Welshman and it is reported that his countrymen throughout the state are practically unanimous in supporting him. The new board will also be called upon to select a location for a home for the feeble-minded, the erection of which has been authorized by the legislature, which provided for the purpose an appropriation of $100,000. Wausau, Eau Claire and other cities in the northern portion of the state will make a strong fight to secure the building.

Charles Ball of Burlington was in this city today attending court.

Laughter Lends a New Charm

to beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. tue&thu&sat&wkly

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood.

There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

No remedy has ever had so marked success, or won such enormous sales.

Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it. For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome That Tired Feeling, nothing equals

"I wish to say that 3 years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last, a victim to impure blood. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born, who at the age of two months became afflicted with the same disease. We believed the trouble was constitutional, and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby. Improvement began at once. We have succeed in eradicating the scrofulous blood from the system and today we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, 18 months old—the very

Picture of Health,

all life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure remedy. Even my wife, after taking Hood's, became healthy and fleshy and has the bloom of girlhood again." Rev. J. M. Pate, Brookline Station, Missouri.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH, DISTEMPER and INDIGESTION CURE (GUARANTEED.)

Positively Cures HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS, DISTEMPER, Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, (Worm Expeller), and a grand conditioner. Used for years by Doctors J. V. Newton and O. J. Carter, Veterinary Surgeons, Toledo, O. Price $1.00 per package.

Try Marshall's Hoof Cure for quarter cracks, brittle and sore feet and hoof dressing. Cures scratches and soreness. Sold by J. R. Anderson, at S. Bull's barn, Lake ave., between 11th and 12th Sts., Racine, Wis.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $225,000.

Designated Depository of the City of Racine.

Depository of Racine County.

One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.

O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING, Vice President
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 6, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Fiegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. D., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 427 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hecking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. B., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 626 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 508 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Threnson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.

A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 513 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. F., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 113 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Base & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck, Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gauther Co. The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 409 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, E., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 322 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Bosson & Co., 503 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 429 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Our First Easter Week Sale

WILL BE

One of Great Importance.

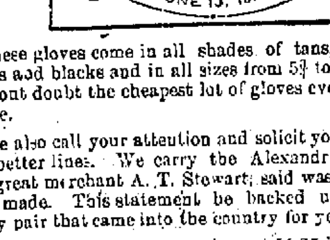
THE RETAILING POWER OF THIS STORE GROWS EVERY DAY.

SPECIAL - BARGAINS - IN - EVERY - DEPARTMENT - FROM - TUESDAY - UNTIL - SATURDAY.

Glove Department.

This is our first Easter week offering. In order to impress the ladies of Racine with the magnitude of our stock we have decided to offer 50 dozen of Foster's 7 hook gloves worth at least $1.50 at the very unusual price of

75c. per pair.



These gloves come in all shades of tans, browns, mode states and blacks and in all sizes from 5¾ to 7½. They are without doubt the cheapest lot of gloves ever offered by any house.

We also call your attention and solicit your inspection of our better lines. We carry the Alexandria gloves which the great merchant A. T. Stewart said was the best glove ever made. This statement be backed up by controling every pair that came into the country for years.

Our heavy English Pique glove at $1.25 is one that will will give great satisfaction.

L·V·H KID GLOVES

This cut represents the lines of gloves sold and controlled by us. Every pair warranted.

MANUFACTURED BY VINCENT TRADE L·V·H MARK

MANUFACTURED BY SAXON BEAUTY TRADE L·V·H MARK

The Saxon beauty are $1.25. The Vincent are $1.00.

Hosiery . . . . . . Department.

When we were placing our opening order for this department we spent much time in investigating all the little points that go to make up the best stocking.

We decided on the Gordon Dye as the best because it stood the highest test and also the quality of yarn used in the knitting of this stocking seemed to be finer, smoother and better twisted.

We are showing them from 15c. up to 50c. per pair in plain blacks and from 25c. to $1.00 in the fancy patterns.

Our 25c. quality has no superior and few equals.

Black as Coal; Fast as the Hills!

WILL NOT FADE, NEITHER WILL IT STAIN.

WARRANTED WILL NOT GORDON DYE CROCK STAINLESS

Note this Trademark on every Pair.

The greatest success of years has been the demand for the

Gordon Dye

Hosiery. It originated in the appreciation of the

FADELESS and STAINLESS

qualities of this line of hosiery, which will successfully resist perspiration and repeated washings—Guaranteed

Not to Stain nor Crock,

nor to discolor feet or clothing. Aside from the fact that the prevailing fashion calls for black hose, the large and growing demand is the best evidence that could be given of their superiority.

WHOLESALE BY
BROWN, DURRELL & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Corset Department.

The dictation of fashion has decreed that on Easter Sunday all ladies shall appear in their new gowns. This necessitates a new corset so as to insure a perfect fitting gown. We call special attention to the W. C. C. goods. We believe them to be the best fitting and the most comfortable made. The Royal Worcester corset is a monument to the skill of man and the pride and comfort of the ladies.

This cut represents the Royal Worcester Corset we sell at 75c.

This the Royal Worcester at $1.00.

This is the corset at $1.25.

We sell this one at $1.50

We can fit you—long, short or medium—in colors white, drab or black. We also carry the P. D. and P. N. corsets. In fact the largest corset department in the city is here.

Dress Goods Department.

As usual our stock is the most complete and the prices are the smallest.

The 50c. Fancy Black Dress Goods are a marvel for the price.

Just think of a full 46-inch German Henrietta, all wool and in all colors, at 50c. That is what you can buy here this week.

Capes and Jackets.

We just received a fresh shipment of Capes and Jackets today. They will go at low prices for this week. The wise will look them over before buying.

Laces and Embroideries

Are among the necessary wantings for Easter costuming. The assortment you can find here is equal to any in Chicago. The new ideas are all here and the littleness of prices are to the pleasure of the public.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & COMPANY,

Leaders and Promoters of Low Prices. 507-509 MONUMENT SQUARE.